



**CITY OF YORK.**

**1923.**

---

**ANNUAL REPORTS**

OF

**THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.**

**THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR,**

AND

**THE PUBLIC ANALYST.**

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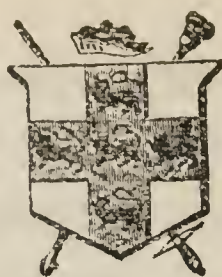
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## THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

November, 1922, to November, 1923.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR (ALDERMAN J. B. INGLIS, J.P.), *Chairman*.

*Vice-Chairman* :—COUNCILLOR WM. WRIGHT.

Ald. W. H. Birch.	Coun. Wiseman.	Coun. Harrison.
Coun. Hawksby.	Sir R. N. Kay.	„ Hargrave.
„ Crichton.	T. F. Clark.	„ Hutchinson.
„ Dodsworth.	„ Adamson.	„ Whisker.
„ Lucas.	„ Allen.	„ Kilyon.

### PUBLIC BATHS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman.	Coun. T. F. Clark.	Coun. Sir R. N. Kay.
Vice-Chairman.	„ Allen.	„ Hawksby.
Coun. Dodsworth.	„ Whisker.	
„ Lucas.	„ Crichton.	

### UNHEALTHY AREAS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman.	Coun. Lucas.	Coun. Allen.
Vice-Chairman.	„ Hawksby.	„ T. F. Clark.
Ald. W. Birch.	„ Hutchinson.	„ Harrison.

### TUBERCULOSIS AND FEYER HOSPITAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman.	Coun. T. F. Clark.	Coun. Harrison.
Vice-Chairman.	„ Allen.	„ Kilyon.
Ald. W. Birch.	„ Hutchinson.	
Coun. Wiseman.	„ Hawksby.	

### SPECIAL (VENEREAL) DISEASES SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman.	Coun. Harrison.	Dr. J. C. Lyth.
Vice-Chairman.	„ Sir R. N. Kay.	Dr. G. W. Micklethwait.
Ald. W. Birch.	„ C. C. Lucas.	
Coun. T. F. Clark.	„ Kilyon.	

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE (STATUTORY) COMMITTEE.

Chairman.	Ald. W. Birch.	Coun. Crichton.
Vice-Chairman.	Coun. Adamson.	„ E. Allen.

Mrs. Mackereth (York Trades and Labour Council).

Mrs. Edwin Gray and Dr. Louise Fraser (York Child Welfare Council).

## THE HOUSING COMMITTEE.

The Lord Mayor.	Coun. Watson.	Coun. Shaw.
Ald. Rowntree.	„ Horsman.	„ Sir R. N. Kay.
„ Green.	„ Lucas.	„ Kilyon.
Coun. Dodsworth.	„ Worthington.	„ Wiseman.
„ Crichton.	„ Lacy.	„ Hawksby.

(Chairman, Coun. Dodsworth. Vice-Chairman, Ald. O. Rowntree.)

### JOINT COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT, YORK MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Ald. Inglis (Chairman).	Coun. Crichton.	Dr. Long.
Mr. Jas. Hamilton	„ Dodsworth.	„ Draper.
(Vice-Chairman).	„ Wiseman.	Mr. R. T. C. Lyth.
Ald. W. H. Birch.	Mrs. Arnold Rowntree.	
Coun. Wright.	„ Dodds.	

1923.

**Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer:—**

EDMUND M. SMITH, M.D., D.P.H.

**Chief Sanitary Inspector:—**

A. E. DRUMMOND, C.R.San.Inst., F.S.I.A., and Certificated Meat Inspector.

**Deputy Chief Inspector and Housing Inspector:—**

F. FISHBURN, C.R.San.Inst. and Certificated Meat Inspector.

**Assistant Inspectors:—**

J. W. BEAUMONT, C.R.San.Inst. and Certificated Meat Inspector.

F. L. LEACH, ditto ditto.

C. SIMPSON, ditto.

D. G. MCGILL, ditto and Certificated Meat Inspector.

**Health Visitors:—**

MISS M. BOSTON, C.M.B. and R.S.I. Certificates.

MISS E. HIRST, C.M.B. and C.W.W. R.S.I. Certificates.

**Clerical Staff:—**

Chief Clerk:—F. POWELL.

Second-class Clerks:—W. V. MORRIS and L. P. SAWYER.

Junior Clerks:—C. E. SANDERSON and L. W. RICHMAN.

**Disinfector:—G. ATKINS.****Matron of Fever Hospital:—MISS A. E. PROCTER.**

**Meat and Cattle Inspectors:—**
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{W. FAWDINGTON, M.R.C.V.S. (part-time).} \\ \text{G. H. POLLOCK, M.R.C.V.S., ( „ „ ).} \end{array} \right.$

**Public Analyst:—JOHN EVANS, F.I.C., Sheffield (part-time).****Town Clerk:—PERCY J. SPALDING, B.A., LL.M.****City Treasurer:—J. W. DAVISON.****City Surveyor and Engineer:—F. W. SPURR.****Tuberculosis Officer and Deputy Medical Officer of Health:—**

P. RUSSELL McNAUGHT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.Sc.

**Senior Assistant School Medical Officer:—**

E. SCOTT GALBRAITH, L.R.C.P. &amp; S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. &amp; S. (Glas.), D.P.H.

**Assistant M.O.H., Assistant S.M.O. and Resident Medical Officer Maternity Hospital:—**

KATHLEEN L. CASS, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

**Matron of Fairfield Sanatorium:—MISS E. NEWSOME.**

„ „ Maternity Hospital:—MISS C. W. WILSON.

## ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1923.

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To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Councillors  
of the City of York.

My Lord Mayor, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the City and its sanitary conditions, and on the work of the Health Department, during the year 1923. This constitutes my Twenty-sixth and last Annual Report, and it has been compiled as far as possible in compliance with the Memorandum issued by the Ministry of Health, in which they now prescribe shorter "Ordinary" Annual Reports, and fuller "Survey" Reports at intervals of not more than five years.

The general death-rate was again very low, and so was the birth-rate, viz. :—10·3 and 19·1 per 1,000 persons living respectively. The Infant Mortality rate was 51 per 1,000 births. The death-rate and the Infant Mortality are the lowest ever recorded for the City of York.

I hereby beg to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, my Staff, and all others who have given their co-operation in the very wide range of the work of this Department during the year.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Lady and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

EDMUND M. SMITH,

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1924.



## CITY AND COUNTY BOROUGH OF YORK.

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR 1923.

## 1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in acres, 3,730.

Population, Census 1911, 82,282; Census 1921 (revised total), 84,039.

Do. at middle of 1923 (Registrar-General's estimate), 85,600.

Natural increase of population in 1923, 752.

Number of inhabited houses (1921), 18,064.

Number of families or separate occupiers (1921), 19,020.

Proportion of persons per acre ..	22.53	} Census 1921.
Do. do. per family ..	4.42	

Rateable value (1923), £424,000.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £1,760.

## 2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total.	M.	F.		
Births { Leg. ..	1,543	801	742	} Birth-rate ..	19.1 per 1,000.
{ Illeg. ..	97	53	44		
Deaths .. ..	888	409	479	Death-rate ..	10.3 per 1,000.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth:—

from sepsis, nil; from other causes, 5.

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births:—

Legitimate, 48; Illegitimate, 93; Total, 51.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) .. ..	13
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) .. ..	6
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) .. ..	1
„ „ Influenza .. ..	27

Total Zymotic mortality .. ..	0.25	} per 1,000 living at all ages.
Death-rate of Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years) ..	0.01	
Death-rate of Bronchitis and Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases .. ..	1.46	
Phthisis death-rate .. ..	0.61	
Total Tuberculosis death-rate .. ..	0.86	
Cancer death-rate .. ..	1.00	
Epidemic Influenza death-rate .. ..	0.31	

Total hours of bright sunshine, 1,223.

Total rainfall, 25.20 inches.

Total persons in receipt of indoor poor-law relief, 538, of whom 236 were in sick wards.

Total persons in receipt of outdoor poor-law relief, 2,057.

## 1923.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The total deaths stated in the following Report are of civilians only, and the rates are based upon the estimate of the total population furnished by the Registrar-General, viz.:—85,600, for the mid-year, 1923.

TABLE 1.—CITY OF YORK.

Year.	Total (nett) births.	Total (nett) deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.
1914	1,903	1,153	750
1915	1,779	1,315	464
1916	1,757	1,153	604
1917	1,278	1,098	180
1918	1,337	1,318	19
1919	1,305	1,048	257
1920	2,205	988	1,217 (highest on record).
1921	1,744	1,032	712
1922	1,705	1,052	653
1923	1,640	888	752

TABLE 2.—CITY OF YORK.

Year.	Estimates of Population at June 30th each year.		Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	
1891	Total Population	{ 67,841	30.0	23.8	
1901		{ 78,023	30.2	16.6	
1909		{ 81,505	25.4	12.2	
1915	Civilian Population only.	{ 79,802	21.3	16.4	
1916		{ 77,177	20.9	14.9	
1917		{ 78,492	†14.7	13.9	
1918		{ 73,010	16.3	18.0	
1919		{ 74,531	16.8	14.0	
1920		{ 77,501	27.7	12.7	
1921	.. ..	84,500	20.9	12.2	
1922	.. ..	84,980	20.0	12.3	
1923	.. ..	85,600	19.1	†10.3	

Average birth-rate during ten years 1913-22, inclusive=20.5.

Average death-rate during ten years 1913-22, inclusive=14.0.

† Lowest on record.

**THE BIRTH-RATE.**—The total number of births notified to me by the Sub-Registrars during the 52 weeks ended 29th December, 1923, was 1,665, but of these a nett total of 25 births has been deducted by the Registrar-General (on a system introduced during 1911) as not belonging to the City, the mothers having been brought into the City for child-birth. The nett City total of births for the year was, therefore, 1,640. (The nett number of births in 1922 was 1,705.) The birth-rate in 1923 was, therefore, 19.1 per 1,000 living of entire population.

The gross total births were registered in the Sanitary Sub-Districts as follows:—

Bootham .. ..	356	} 1,665	
Micklegate .. ..	524		
Walmgate .. ..	785		
Nett total males born ..	854	Registered as:—	
Nett total females born ..	786	Legitimate .. ..	1,543
		Illegitimate .. ..	97



TABLE 3.—INFANTILE VACCINATION.

I am indebted to the Vaccination Officer for the following information (the figures for 1923 are not yet available):—The total number of children successfully vaccinated in 1922 was 654 (total births 1,705); vaccination was postponed in 52 cases; 2 children were declared insusceptible; there were 816 declarations of “conscientious objection”; 103 died unvaccinated; 107 children were not vaccinated, or left the City unvaccinated.

1. Year.	2. Successfully Vaccinated.	3. Percentage of total births.	4. Vaccination postponed or certified as insusceptible of vaccination	5. Died or removed from York unvaccinated.	6. Declaration of “Conscientious Objection.”		7. Re-vaccinated by Public Vaccinators.
					Number.	*Per- centage.	
Averages for 5 years, 1908-1912	1,401	69·4	24	241	350	20·3	28
Averages for 5 years, 1913-1917.	810	46·0	78	308	557	42·0	21
1920	877	39·7	67	281	995	53·5	15
1921	661	37·9	36	254	852	58·5	5
1922	654	38·3	54	210	816	55·9	354

\* Percentage of total births less figures in columns 4 and 5.

TABLE 4.—TOTAL MARRIAGES IN YORK.

					Marriage rate per 1,000 of total population.	
					York.	England & Wales.
Year	1917	...	621	.....	15·8	13·8
	1918	...	696	.....	19·0	15·3
	1919	...	959	.....	25·7	19·7
	1920	...	915	.....	23·0	20·1
	1921	...	851	.....	20·1	16·9
	1922	...	710	.....	16·7	15·8
	1923	...	712	.....	16·6	15·2

### THE GENERAL DEATH-RATE.

The gross total number of deaths registered within the City of York during the 52 weeks ended December 29th, 1923, was 910.

If the deaths of 9 members of the armed forces,\* and of 77 civilians who died in York but who did not belong to the City (“Non-Residents” or “Outward Transfers”) be deducted, and those of 64 civilian citizens who died outside the City (“Residents” or “Inward Transfers”) be added (as required), the nett total number of deaths of York civilian citizens was 888, giving a nett recorded death-rate of 10·3 per 1,000 living of civilian population (the lowest ever recorded).

Total deaths of Males, 409 ; Females, 479.

\* Deaths in the armed forces :—heart disease, 1 ; accident, 1 ; tuberculosis, 2 ; other causes, 5.

In 1915 the Registrar-General began to give two estimates of the population in the middle of each year, one was of the civilian population upon which all the death rates (of civilian citizens only) had to be calculated; the other estimate was of the TOTAL population of the City, including its naval and military residents, which was to be used for the calculation of birth-rates and marriage-rates; he found it necessary to separate all deaths of citizens amongst the Forces from those amongst civilians, as members of the Forces were being lost in so many different parts of the world.

TABLE 5.

			Civilian City Residents.	Civilian Non-Residents.
Total deaths in Union Workhouse	...	...	115	14
Total deaths in County Hospital	...	...	81	24
Total deaths in other City Institutions	...	...	2	25
Total deaths in private residences in the City	...	...	—	14
Total deaths in City Fever Hospital	...	...	12	—
Total deaths in Fairfield Sanatorium	...	...	12	—
Total deaths in Raywell Sanatorium	...	...	3	—
Total deaths in York City Asylum	...	...	15	—
Total deaths in York Maternity Hospital	...	...	7	—
Total deaths in other Institutions, &c., outside the City	...	...	15	—
			<hr/> 262 <hr/>	<hr/> 77 <hr/>

One death occurred in the Union Workhouse (in Bootham District) of a person who had no other residence.

The following were the average death-rates for the periods approximately specified, as submitted at the meetings of the City Council:—

TABLE 6.

				YORK.		Average of the 105 Great Towns.
Average Death-rate for weeks in :—				1922.	1923.	1923.
January	...	...	...	26·3	12·8	13·2
February	...	...	...	11·8	10·4	12·9
March	...	...	...	14·9	14·4	13·3
April	...	...	...	15·3	10·0	12·8
May	...	...	...	11·8	11·8	11·7
June	...	...	...	11·0	9·3	10·3
July and August	...	...	...	7·1	6·7	9·0
September	...	...	...	8·3	7·8	9·6
October	...	...	...	10·3	8·3	9·9
November	...	...	...	9·8	11·6	13·1
December	...	...	...	12·4	11·2	14·3



1923.

TABLE 7.—MAIN STATISTICS FOR EACH OF THE  
FOUR QUARTERS.

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	WHOLE YEAR.
Births .. .. .	440	423	436	366	1,640 nett
Birth-rate .. .. .	20·7	20·0	20·5	17·2	19·1
Deaths .. .. .	263	235	169	221	888 nett
Death-rate .. .. .	12·3	11·0	7·9	10·4	10·3
Infant Mortality—					
Deaths under 1 year of age..	24	20	26	14	84
Rate per 1,000 Births ..	50	47	60	38	51
Deaths due to Bronchitis and Pneumonia .. .. .	47	32	12	27	118

## SOME IMPORTANT COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

Cause of Death.	1922. Total Deaths.	1923. Total Deaths.
Influenza .. .. .	70	27
Phthisis .. .. .	71	53
All forms Tuberculosis ..	97	74
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ..	141	118
Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	11	1
Whooping-cough .. .. .	9	6
Measles .. .. .	2	13

TABLE 8.

The total deaths classified according to the following causes were equal to the following percentages of the total deaths from all causes:—

Cause of Death.	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.
Total Infant Mortality ..	9·4	12·7	16·6	14·1	12·4	9·8	12·7
Deaths of Children under the age of 5 ..	14·2	17·8	21·5	19·6	18·6	19·9	22·1
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	13·3	13·4	12·2	16·1	16·0	19·7	15·3
Tuberculosis (all forms) ..	8·3	9·2	11·3	9·9	10·3	9·3	10·2
Heart Disease .. .. .	13·6	12·9	10·4	13·3	10·8	9·1	11·3
Cancer .. .. .	9·6	9·4	7·0	10·1	8·8	6·5	9·1
Inquest Cases .. .. .	7·8	6·7	7·0	7·2	7·2	6·5	6·8



TABLE 9.—CITY OF YORK.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S SCHEDULE OF CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH  
DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1923.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.								
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.
1. Enteric Fever .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Small-pox .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Measles .. .. .	14	4	4	4	2	—	—	—	—
4. Scarlet Fever .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping-cough .. .. .	6	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
6. Diphtheria and Croup .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
7. Influenza .. .. .	28	—	2	2	1	—	5	6	12
8. Encephalitis lethargica .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Meningococcal Meningitis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	52	—	—	—	—	15	30	5	2
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	24	—	3	2	4	4	7	3	1
12. Cancer, malignant disease .. .. .	89	—	—	—	1	1	5	32	50
13. Rheumatic Fever .. .. .	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1
14. Diabetes .. .. .	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	4
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c. .. .. .	76	—	—	1	—	—	—	15	60
16. Heart Disease .. .. .	128	—	—	1	1	4	13	38	71
17. Arterio-Sclerosis* .. .. .	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	18
18. Bronchitis .. .. .	67	3	—	1	—	—	2	12	49
19. Pneumonia (all forms) .. .. .	42	10	8	1	1	5	5	5	7
20. Other Respiratory diseases .. .. .	12	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	8
21. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. .. .	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
22. Diarrhœa, &c. (0-2) .. .. .	9	6	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
23. Appendicitis and Typhlitis .. .. .	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
24. Cirrhosis of Liver .. .. .	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1
25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis .. .. .	41	—	—	—	1	1	7	18	14
26. Puerperal Sepsis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Other accidents and diseases of Parturition .. .. .	4	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
28. Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, including Premature Birth .. .. .	41	40	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
29. Suicide .. .. .	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1
30. Other deaths from violence .. .. .	18	1	1	—	1	6	3	—	6
31. Other defined diseases .. .. .	183	15	4	3	6	5	15	38	97
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals .. .. .	890	83	25	17	22	47	100	194	402

\* Degeneration of the arteries.

There were no uncertified deaths during the year.

TABLE 10.—CITY OF YORK, 1923.

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH AS DISTRIBUTED IN THE SANITARY  
SUB-DISTRICTS ACCORDING TO MY CLASSIFICATION :—

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Bootham	Mickle- gate.	Walm- gate.	Whole City.
Measles ... ..	—	6	7	13
Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—	1	1
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ... ..	—	1	—	1
Whooping-cough ... ..	—	4	2	6
Zymotic Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under age 2 yrs.)	1	—	—	1
Epidemic Influenza ... ..	9	6	12	27
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ... ..	15	19	19	53
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	2	4	1	7
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ... ..	2	8	4	14
Cancer... ..	16	37	33	86
Premature Birth and Developmental Diseases ...	11	16	22	49
Senile Decay ... ..	22	31	36	89
Organic Heart Disease ... ..	30	42	49	121
Bronchitis ... ..	12	22	43	77
Pneumonia ... ..	8	12	21	41
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ... ..	13	12	14	39
Deaths by Accident... ..	5	11	3	19
Deaths by Suicide ... ..	3	1	1	5
All other causes ... ..	70	82	87	239
All Causes ... ..	219	314	355	888

SUB-ENTRIES included in above figures:—

All ages.			
Lobar Pneumonia .. ..	18	(12 of which were over the age of 25).	
Syphilis .. ..	2		
Septic Diseases .. ..	13		
Infantile Convulsions .. ..	5		
Diabetes .. ..	10		

During the year, 402 deaths (45 per cent. of total deaths at all ages) occurred at advanced ages, viz. :—190 between 65 and 75 years, 165 between 75 and 85 years, and 47 at 85 years and over.

The preceding Table 9 shows that the Registrar-General's classifications differ slightly from ours, which appear in the above Table 10. The reason for the discrepancies we have no means of finding out.



TABLE 11.  
DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 LIVING IN YEAR 1923,  
as compared with those for England and Wales.

	Average for England and Wales. †	Average for the 105 great towns including York.	Average for the 157 smaller towns.	YORK.
Birth-rate ... ..	19·7	20·4	19·8	19·1
General death-rate ... ..	11·6	11·6	10·6	10·3
Infant mortality (per 1,000 births) ... ..	69	72	69	51
Measles death-rate ... ..	0·14	0·15	0·19	0·15
Scarlet Fever death-rate ... ..	0·03	0·03	0·02	0·01
Diphtheria death-rate ... ..	0·07	0·09	0·06	0·01
Whooping-cough death-rate ... ..	0·10	0·12	0·10	0·07
Typhoid Fever death-rate ... ..	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·00
Diarrhoea and Enteritis death-rate (under 2 years) per 1,000 births ... ..	7·7	9·9	6·4	0·6

† Non-civilian deaths are included in the figures for England and Wales, but not in the other areas.

### Notes regarding some of the Chief Items of the Death-rate.

#### INFANT MORTALITY.

##### DEATHS UNDER THE AGE OF TWELVE MONTHS.

The nett total number of infant deaths during the 52 weeks ending 29th December, 1923, was 84, or 51 per 1,000 births.

TABLE 12.  
INFANT MORTALITY RATE.

Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births.

Year or Period.	YORK.			ENGLAND AND WALES.
	No. of deaths.	Proportion per 1,000 Births.	Percentage of total deaths at all ages.	Proportion per 1,000 Births.
Averages, 1891-1900	—	167	—	154
Year 1900 ... ..	477	211	30·4	154
Averages, 1901-10	—	126	—	132
Averages, 5 years, 1914-1918 (the War period) }	174	107	14·5	100
Year 1919 ... ..	133	95	12·4	89
„ 1920 ... ..	139	63	14·1	80
„ 1921 ... ..	172	98	16·6	83
„ 1922 ... ..	134	77	12·7	77
„ 1923 ... ..	84	51*	9·46	69*

\* Lowest on record.

In 1923, for the tenth time the infant mortality rate in York fell below 100.



TABLE 13.

## (a)—INFANT MORTALITY RATES IN 1923.

			England and Wales.	105 Great Towns.	City of York.
First Quarter	...	...	83	85	50
Second Quarter	...	...	66	69	47
Third Quarter	...	...	57	62	59
Fourth Quarter	...	...	70	74	38
Whole Year			69	72	51

## (b)—TOTAL INFANT DEATHS IN YORK IN 1923.

Quarter of the Year.				Sanitary Sub-District.			
First	...	...	24	Bootham...	...	...	16
Second	...	...	20	Micklegate	...	...	26
Third	...	...	26	Walmgate	...	...	42
Fourth	...	...	14				
			84				84

(See also Table on page 14.)

(c)—The chief causes of infant mortality in York during the year were classified as follows:—

	1923.	1922.	1921.
Premature Birth ...	30 } 48	36 } 68	26 } 66
*Other Developmental Causes ...	18 }	32 }	40 }
Zymotic Diarrhœa (Enteritis)...	1	10	32
Convulsions ...	3	12	10
Pneumonia ...	9 } 13	17 }	21 }
Bronchitis ...	4 }	7 }	10 }
Whooping-cough...	3	6	9
Measles ...	4	—	—

\* This group of diseases comprises the deaths registered as due to "Debility at Birth," Congenital Defect, "Want of breast-milk," Atrophy, "Marasmus."

The deaths of illegitimate infants totalled 9, a mortality rate of 33 per 1,000 illegitimate births, as compared with 48 per 1,000 among the legitimates, and as compared with figures as high as 269, 258 and 308 per 1,000 in recent years.

**SUMMER DIARRHŒA (EPIDEMIC OR ZYMOTIC ENTERITIS).**

There was only one death under two years of age due to this distinct and specific disease in 1923, equivalent to a death-rate of 0·6 per 1,000 births.

The death occurred in Bootham Sub-District.

The usual distribution of advice leaflets and posters, re summer diarrhœa and flies, and supervision of manure-pits, etc., was carried out.

Maximum shade temperatures of the air attained were 66° in March, 68 in May, 73 in June, 89 in July, 75 in August, and 74 in September. There were 27 days with a maximum temperature of 70 deg. and over, as compared with 21 days in 1922.

The mean temperature of the air for the third quarter was 59·3, and for October, 48·9.

The temperature of the earth at four-foot depth reached 56 deg. Fahrenheit on 14th July, and that was maintained until 6th September (55 days). The maximum attained was 57·9 on 15th and 17th August.

Death-rates due to Diarrhœa and Enteritis under two years of age per 1,000 births :—

	1923. 3rd Quarter.	1923. 4th Quarter.	1921.	Whole Year.	
				1922.	1923.
City of York ...	0·0	2·7	18·9	6·4	0·6
105 Great Towns ...	14·6	11·2	19·3	7·6	9·9
England and Wales ...	11·2	8·7	15·5	6·2	7·7

TABLE 14.

## CITY OF YORK. INFANT MORTALITY, 1923.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 year of age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.			Under 1 week.	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes	{ Certified	...	34	2	3	3	42	11	11	14	6	84
	{ Uncertified	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4
Whooping-cough	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3
Epidemic Influenza	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> )	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	4
Convulsions	...	...	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	3
Bronchitis	...	...	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	1	9
Diarrhœa	...	...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Syphilis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	...	...	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	5
Premature Birth	...	...	25	—	2	1	28	2	—	—	—	30
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	...	...	2	2	—	—	4	4	2	3	—	13
Injury at Birth	...	...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Other Causes	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	6
Totals			34	2	3	3	42	11	11	14	6	84



Nett Births in {	legitimate 1,543	Nett Deaths in {	legitimate infants 75
the year {	illegitimate 97	the year of {	illegitimate infants 9

Total burials of dead-born (still-births and premature births) notified by Registrar of York Cemetery during 1923, 68; as compared with 75 in 1922, and 70 in 1921. When considered necessary, some further enquiries were made concerning them; 33 had been certified for burial by doctors and 35 by certified midwives. The results of these enquiries are referred to in the section of this Report on Maternity and Child Welfare.

*DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF FIVE YEARS.*—The nett total number of deaths was 126, as compared with 187 and 241 in the two previous years.

The deaths under the age of five years in 1923 were distributed in the Sanitary Sub-districts as follows:—Bootham, 22; Micklegate, 47; Walmgate, 57.

The chief causes of death amongst the 42 children between one and five years of age were as follows:—Tuberculosis, 5; Pneumonia, 9; Meningitis, 2; Measles, 8; Influenza, 4; Whooping-cough, 3; Accident, 1; Inquest cases, 3.

*DEATHS DUE TO BRONCHITIS, PNEUMONIA, AND OTHER  
RESPIRATORY DISEASES.*

TABLE 15.—CITY OF YORK.

YEAR.	TOTAL DEATHS—asccribed by M.O.H. to—							Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and other Respiratory Diseases.		
	Acute Bronchitis.	Chronic Bronchitis.	Total Bronchitis.	Lobar Pneumonia.	Broncho Pneumonia.	Total Pneumonia.	* Other Respira- tory Diseases.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Percentage of total deaths (all causes).
Averages, 5 years, 1916–20 .. ..	37	52	89	37	55	92	12	194	2·56	17·2
1921 .. ..	22	35	57	22	52	74	15	146	1·72	12·2
1922 .. ..	25	50	75	23	43	66	9	150	1·76	14·2
1923 .. ..	31	46	77	18	23	41	7	125	1·46	14·0

\* The “other Respiratory Diseases” comprise various diseases of the Larynx, False Croup, Pulmonary Congestion and Œdema, Gangrene of Lungs, Pleurisy, Empyema, &c.

Of the total of 125 deaths, 50 occurred in the first quarter of the year.



## HUMAN TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE 16.

CITY OF YORK.—(a) DEATHS DUE TO TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LUNGS  
(Phthisis—"Consumption").

Year.	Total Deaths Phthisis.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	Total Deaths due to Tubercular Meningitis
Averages for 5 years:—				
1904—08	96	1.15	115	17
1909—13	78	0.95	95	16
1914—18	84	1.07	107	13
1919—23	74	0.82	82	8.8
Year 1922	71	0.83	83	10
Year 1923	53	0.61	61	7

(b) TOTAL DEATHS DUE TO TUBERCULOSIS (all forms).

	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases. *	Totals.	All forms of Tuberculosis (Revised rates).	
				Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.
Averages for 5 years :—					
1904—08	96	36	132	1·58	158
1909—13	78	29	107	1·30	130
1914—18	84	36	120	1·54	154
1919—23	74	24	93	1·12	112
Year 1922	71	26	97	1·14	114
Year 1923	53	21	74†	0·86	86

\* Includes Tubercular Meningitis, Tubercular Enteritis, Tabes Mesenterica, "Acute Miliary," "General Tuberculosis," Tuberculosis of the Joints, Skin, and other Organs.

Total deaths due to Tuberculosis, in Sanitary Sub-Districts, in the year 1923.	{	Bootham ..	19
		Micklegate ..	31
		Walmgate ..	24
			<hr/> 74 <hr/>

† Thirty-six of the total Tuberculosis deaths occurred in Hospitals and Sanatoria.

TABLE 17.

## TUBERCULAR MORTALITY per 100,000 persons living.

Year.	Tuberculosis of Lungs. (Phthisis).		Other forms of Tubercular Disease.		All forms of Tuberculosis.	
	City of York.	England and Wales.	City of York.	England and Wales.	City of York.	England and Wales.
Averages for 5 years:						
1901-5	129	122	52	52	181	174
1906-10	108	111	37	46	145	157
1911-15	100	103	41	36	141	140
1914-18	107	118	44	35	154	154
Averages for 4 years:						
1919—22	103	92	32	24	136	116
1922	83	89	30	23	114	112
1923	61	83	25	22	86	105

The present over-crowded housing conditions, the continued existence of slums and numerous dark and damp unhealthy dwellings are highly prejudicial to our preventive and curative anti-tuberculosis work.

**DISEASES OF THE HEART.**—Our total number of deaths due to Diseases of the Heart was 121, which is equivalent to a death-rate of 1·41 per 1,000 living.

The certification of the exact kind of Heart Disease is so often stated in vague terms that classification is rendered very difficult. The certification in 1923 gives the following totals:—

Indefinitely certified as “Heart Disease” or “Cardiac Disease,” 37; “Valvular Disease,” 42; Fatty and other forms of degeneration, 19; other conditions, 23; total, 121. 86 of these deaths occurred between the ages of 55 and 85.

*CANCER:—Under the title “Cancer” are comprised:—Deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, “Malignant Disease,” Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villous Tumour and Papilloma of Bladder, and Rodent Ulcer—different terms for, or different structural manifestations of, the disease.*

	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.
Averages for 10 years, 1904—13 ..	74	0·90	90
„ 5 „ 1914—18 ..	88	1·12	112
„ 5 „ 1919—23 ..	94	1·15	115
1922 .. .. .	100	1·16	116
1923 .. .. .	86	1·00	100

TABLE 18.—INQUESTS.

During the year, the Coroner certified, or held inquests on, the cause of death of 70 citizens, as compared with 71 inquests in 1922. They were classified as follows:—

*Deaths from Natural Causes.*

Measles .. .. .	1	Apoplexy .. .. .	9
Heart Disease .. .. .	9	Senile Decay .. .. .	3
Bronchitis .. .. .	2	Miscellaneous Causes .. .. .	13
Bright's Disease .. .. .	3		
Meningitis .. .. .	2		45
Septic .. .. .	1		
Premature Birth .. .. .	2		

*Deaths by Accident and Suicide, or other Violence.*

Accident.					Suicide.				
Anæsthetic .. .. .	2	Drowning .. .. .	1						
Scalds and Burns .. .. .	4	Cut Arteries .. .. .	1						
Drowning .. .. .	1	Hanging .. .. .	2						
Fall .. .. .	5	Cut Throat .. .. .	1						
Suffocation .. .. .	1								
Vehicles .. .. .	6								
	19								
		Violence.							
		Result of War Wounds .. .. .	1						

Of these 70 inquest cases, 15 were resident in Bootham Sanitary Sub-District; 24 in Micklegate; and 21 in Walmgate.

## PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

## LIST OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN 1923.

Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.
Diphtheria.	Relapsing Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.
Membranous Croup.	Continued Fever.	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica (Sleepy Sickness).
Typhoid (Enteric and Paratyphoid Fever).	Plague.	Acute Polio-Encephalitis.
Puerperal Fever.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Chickenpox (from 22nd November, 1923).
Cholera.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	
Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	
Smallpox.		
Malaria.		Acute <u>Primary</u> Pneumonia.
Dysentery.		Acute <u>Influenzal</u> Pneumonia.
Trench Fever.		



TABLE 19.—CITY OF YORK. NOTIFICATIONS.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1923 (Civilian cases only).

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH SANITARY SUB-DISTRICT.				TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
	At all Ages.	At Ages							Bootham	Mickle-gate.	Walm-gate.		
		Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.					
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	29	—	3	14	8	4	—	—	6	9	14	22	—
Scarlet Fever	199	—	20	121	42	14	2	—	55	54	90	144	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	5	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	1	1	3	2	—
Puerperal Fever	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	17	—	51	—	—
{ Pulmonary Tuberculosis	101	—	2	8	26	46	14	5	10	33	16	76	}
{ Other forms of Tuberculosis	43	1	8	23	5	6	—	—	3	17	9	—	
Acute Primary Pneumonia	21	1	4	7	2	4	2	1	—	2	—	—	—
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Erysipelas	21	1	1	1	3	10	3	2	9	6	—	7**	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	8	—	—
Malaria	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Chickenpox	91	4	21	65	1	—	—	—	10	42	39	—	—
Totals	533	21	60	242	90	89	22	9	114	179	240	—	—

† 6 cases were received into the County Hospital, 4 into the Union Workhouse, 43 into Fairfield Sanatorium, 17 into Raywell Sanatorium, and 20 into Open Air Ward.

§ See also Table 26.

\*\* Four cases received into Union Workhouse.

All the other cases were received into the City Isolation Hospital.

The York Isolation Hospital, the Smallpox Hospital (The Bungalow), and Fairfield Sanatorium are situate in Flaxton Rural District.

Smallpox and Dysentery .... No notifications of these diseases were received during the year.

TABLE 20.

*Total Suspects Reported to School Medical Officer by Head Teachers of Elementary Schools during 1923.*

					In Upper Departments.	In Infants' Departments.	Total.
"Sore Throat" ... ..					87	37	124
Mumps ... ..					3	8	11
Measles ... ..					83	829	912
Whooping-cough ... ..					15	92	107
Chickenpox ... ..					36	178	214
Contagious Ophthalmia ... ..					3	4	7
Influenza or "Cold" ... ..					200	265	465

### MEASLES.

In 1923 there were 14 deaths (according to the Registrar-General), as compared with two in the previous year and eight in 1921.

99·5 per cent. of the 912 cases notified by teachers occurred during the second half of the year, and 91 per cent. were in the Infants' Departments.

It was found necessary to close the Infants' Departments at 15 schools, and single classes at two other schools, on account of the prevalence of Measles.

### WHOOPING-COUGH.

In 1923 there were six deaths (according to the Registrar-General), as compared with nine in the previous year and 16 in 1921. All the deaths were of children under five years of age, three being under one year.

The number of cases notified by the head teachers during the year was 107; 51·4 per cent. occurred in the first half of the year; 83·6 per cent. of the notifications were from the Infants' Departments of Elementary Schools.

### MEDICAL NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECEIVED.

				First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	WHOLE YEAR.
Scarlet Fever .. ..				110	46	21	22	199
Diphtheria .. ..				6	7	8	8	29
Typhoid Fever .. ..				2	2	1	—	5
Erysipelas .. ..				5	5	5	6	21
Pneumonia .. ..				4	10	2	7	23
Totals ..				127	70	37	43	277



1923. TABLE 21.

*Distribution of Total Notified Cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria amongst School Children during the Year 1923.*

ATTENDING.	SCARLET FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA.	
	Primary Cases.	Secondary Cases.	Primary Cases.	Secondary Cases.
Upper Elementary Schools ... ..	74	6	8	—
Infants' do. do. ... ..	33	3	6	—
Patients 7 years of age and under (not attending school) ... ..	11	5	3	—
Total cases notified ...	118	14	17	—
	132		17	

## CITY OF YORK.—SCARLET FEVER.

TABLE 22.

Year.	Total cases notified.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of population.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total cases removed to Fever Hospital. *	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospital.
Aver- ages, 5 yrs.,								
1914-18	192	2·4	2	0·025	2·5	0·95	120	67·3
1919-23	215	2·6	2	0·024	2·4	0·96	161	75·0
1919 ..	134	1·79	2	0·026	2·6	1·50	98	73·1
1920 ..	212	2·73	3	0·038	3·8	1·41	165	77·8
1921 ..	217	2·56	1	0·011	1·1	0·46	169	78·0
1922 .	313	3·68	3	0·035	3·5	0·95	231	73·8
1923 ..	199	2·32	1	0·011	1·1	0·50	144	72·4

\* Civilian cases only.

The average death-rate for the 105 great towns in 1923 was 3 per 100,000 living.

Two cases admitted to Fever Hospital, and two retained at home proved to be doubtful cases.

There were two possible "return" cases received into the Fever Hospital from the same houses in the City as the original case; there were five cases received into the Hospital from the same streets as patients previously discharged from the Hospital.

There were four military cases admitted to Hospital which are not included in the above totals.

One case died in the Fever Hospital—a malignant case.



Twelve cases occurred at the County Hospital, all of which were removed to the Fever Hospital.

The Schools chiefly affected were:—Haxby Road (12); Shipton Street (11); St. Lawrence's (9); Park Grove (8); St. Thomas' (8); and Fishergate (7).

The Districts chiefly affected were:—Monkgate and Groves (34); Lawrence Street (18); South Bank (17); Haxby Road (17); Burton Lane (16); and Walmgate (14).

**CITY CASES ONLY:—**

				Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.
Total cases over age of 15	..	..		58	....	12
Military cases (deducted from total cases notified as usual)	..	..	..	4	....	Nil.
Doubtful cases	..	..	..	4	....	7
Imported cases	..	..	..	4	....	—
Total secondary cases (all ages)	..	..		22	....	—
Do. do. admitted to Hospital				11	....	—
Missed cases	..	..	..	9	....	—

Occurrence of Total Notified Cases.	First Half-year.	Second Half-year.	First Quarter of Year.
Scarlet Fever .. ..	156	43	110 (55%).
Diphtheria .. ..	13	16	6 (20·7 %).

**CITY OF YORK.—DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.**

TABLE 23.

Year.	Total. cases notified.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of Population.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total cases removed to Hospital. *	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospital.
Averages for 5 years, 1914—1918 } Ditto. 1919—1923 }	84	1·05	7	8·8	7·8	47	60·9
	89	1·10	5	7·1	5·5	67	76·4
1919	107	1·43	11	14·7	10·3	83	77·6
1920	148	1·90	11	14·1	7·4	108	73·0
1921	112	1·32	3	3·5	2·6	85	75·8
1922	49	0·51	2	2·3	4·1	39	80·0
1923	29	0·33	1	1·1	3·4	22	75·8

\* Civilian cases only.

The average death-rate for the 105 great towns in 1923 was 9 per 100,000 living.

Altogether 30 cases were notified as Diphtheria, including one case which was subsequently cancelled.

One case admitted to the Fever Hospital proved to have a combined attack of positive Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever;

One case admitted as Diphtheria proved to be a genuine case of Scarlet Fever, and died in the Hospital;

Six City cases and one rural case admitted to the Hospital proved to be doubtful; one City home case proved doubtful;

There was one death, which occurred at home;

There were two laryngeal cases, and one tracheotomy case.

Diagnostic Swabs.—Of a total of 18 cases swabbed, 15 were proved to be Diphtheria by bacteriological examination.

No particular school or district was affected.

The free supply of Antitoxin to medical practitioners for use in poor cases was continued; 11 cases were so served during the year 1923.

Sanitary notices were duly served regarding all housing defects.

## ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER.

During the year 1923, a total of five persons were notified to me as suffering from Typhoid Fever, of which one was admitted to the Fever Hospital and one to the York County Hospital; two of the cases gave positive reaction to paratyphoid B. There were, therefore, five bona-fide cases, as compared with four in 1922, five in 1921, and six in each of the years 1919 and 1920, an average of 61 in the five years 1904 to 1908, and 244 in the year 1900. Oysters were probably the origin in one of the cases. We did not find any cause in the remaining cases.

The conquest of Typhoid Fever in the City may be said to be our greatest public health achievement during the last twenty years.

## SMALLPOX.

No cases have occurred in York, but the Medical Officer of Health was authorised to take such steps as he might deem desirable in case of an outbreak in the City or on the near approach thereof.

On 19th September, a very suspicious case was admitted to the Smallpox Hospital, after the M.O.H. had been called in to see the case at the surgery of one of the doctors in the City. The patient was a man aged 22, residing in the City, but employed as a distiller at some tar works in a village just outside York. Thorough disinfection, vaccinations and re-vaccinations of



contacts, both at the patient's home and at the Tar Distillery, and all other usual precautions were carried out, and the case treated as one of possible smallpox. However, the case proved to be one of Tar Acne, and in a fortnight the patient had completely recovered and was discharged from Hospital.

On 11th October, a genuine case of Smallpox was admitted to the Smallpox Hospital from an adjoining rural district. The patient was a man aged 30, a shop-assistant employed in York. He had been vaccinated in infancy (two good marks), and six or seven years previously in the Army. All the usual precautions were taken as regards disinfection, vaccination and re-vaccination. The patient recovered and was discharged from the Hospital after one month's isolation.

There have been extensive outbreaks in some parts of the country, as witness the following table :—

Total cases of Smallpox notified during 1923, according to the Registrar-General's Weekly Returns :—

In Nottingham and District	...	...	...	432
Derbyshire	...	...	...	470
Middlesbrough and District	...	...	...	97
Doncaster and District	...	...	...	236
Gloucester and District	...	...	...	818

The Deputy M.O.H. carried out eight primary vaccinations and 53 re-vaccinations during the year.

## CHICKENPOX.

In consequence of the outbreak of Smallpox in the North of England, the City Council, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, made Chickenpox notifiable in the City as from 22nd November, 1923, for a period of three months; this was afterwards extended for a further period of six months from 22nd February, 1924. All cases of suspected Chickenpox were investigated, and all doubtful cases were visited by the School Medical Officers or the Deputy M.O.H. A leaflet on Smallpox and vaccination was left at each of the homes, the parents were urged to obtain medical advice, and private medical practitioners were largely called in. A total of 91 cases were notified between 22nd November and 29th December, 1923.

## CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER (Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis).

Two cases were notified during the year, viz. :—

In October, a man, aged 39, and in December, a boy, aged 14. Both cases were admitted to the County Hospital. Bacteriological confirmation of diagnosis in one of the cases was obtained.

*Acute Poliomyelitis*.—One case was notified during the year 1923. Patient aged 5 years; recovered.

<i>Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.</i> <i>Acute Polio-Encephalitis.</i> <i>Anthrax and Rabies.</i>	}	No cases of these diseases were notified or heard of in the City during the year.
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## PUERPERAL FEVER OR SEPSIS, AND ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES OF PREGNANCY AND PARTURITION.

Three cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during the year None of the cases died.

## ERYSIPELAS.

During the year, 21 cases of Erysipelas were notified, including 18 cases in which the face was affected. There were no deaths.

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM (Ophthalmia of the Newborn).

A total of 14 cases were notified during 1923, all by private medical practitioners; three of these were also notified by certified midwives attending the cases. Altogether, three suspected cases were notified by certified midwives, all proving genuine cases. Ages of cases ranged from two days to 43 days. Twelve of the mothers had been attended at confinement by certified midwives. Four cases were treated at the County Hospital and 10 by general practitioners. All the cases recovered.

During recent years the following notifications have been received :—

1916.....16 cases.	1920.....11 cases.
1917.....11 cases.	1921.....11 cases.
1918..... 7 cases.	1922..... 6 cases.
1919.....14 cases.	1923.....14 cases.

The cases or suspects which are notified are closely followed up by the Health Visitors, and every effort is made to get them cured as soon as possible.

## INFLUENZA.

There was no epidemic in this City during 1923; two cases of Influenzal Pneumonia were notified, and 27 deaths were certified as due to Influenza, 15 of which occurred during the second quarter. One death was certified as due to Acute Influenzal Pneumonia. Of the deaths from Influenza, five were under the age of 15 years; two occurred in the Union Workhouse and one in the County Hospital.



## PNEUMONIA.

There were 21 notifications of Acute Primary Pneumonia, and 41 deaths of all types. I have utilised the services of the Health Visitors in visiting the homes of notified cases, making such enquiries and notes about the domestic conditions and nursing and giving such advice re adequate cleanliness, isolation, ventilation, etc., as I prescribed, with fairly satisfactory results. During 1923, the two Health Visitors visited 20 notified cases of Primary and two of Influenzal Pneumonia.

Of these cases, five were children under school age, and five were school children. A District Nurse was in attendance in three cases.

Of the houses visited, one was damp.

## SCABIES AND PEDICULOSIS.

Six houses were inspected by the Sanitary Staff, of which one was dirty; bedding was removed from four houses, and submitted to steam disinfection; 14 school children were cleansed at home, the number of schools concerned being eight.

## MALARIA.

One case only was notified during the year. Patient, a girl, aged six (Soldier's child). The disease was contracted in India.

*Dysentery.* }  
*Trench Fever.* } No cases notified.

## THE CITY ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

TABLE 24.—CASES ADMITTED IN 1923.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Smallpox.
From the City .. .. .	144	22	1	—
„ Flaxton Rural District ..	7	2	—	1
„ Easingwold ditto ..	—	1	—	—
Totals ..	151	25	1	1

The hospitals also received :—

- 1 case suspicious of Smallpox for observation.
- 2 suspicious cases of Scarlet Fever for observation.
- 1 City case of Chickenpox.
- 63 City cases of Tuberculosis (62 Phthisis, 1 other form of Tuberculosis).
- 2 City cases of Erysipelas.
- 4 Military cases of Scarlet Fever.

A total of 251 cases of all kinds.

Doubtful Scarlet Fever cases admitted :—2 City.

Doubtful Diphtheria cases admitted :—6 City and 1 Rural.

Return Scarlet Fever cases admitted :—2 City and 2 Rural.

Return Diphtheria cases admitted :—Nil.

11 secondary cases of Scarlet Fever (all City cases) were admitted.

1 case admitted as Diphtheria proved to be Scarlet Fever and died.

1 case admitted as Diphtheria proved to have a combined attack of positive Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.

In addition to the usual complications, the complicated cases included :—

Of Scarlet Fever cases :—Mastoid Abscess, 2; Measles, 1; Chickenpox, 5; Septic, 19; Rheumatism, 7; Nephritis, 6.

Of Diphtheria cases :—Scarlet Fever, 1; Nasal Paralysis, 3; Albuminuria, 1.

Twelve deaths occurred in the Hospital :—One City case of Scarlet Fever and 11 City cases of Acute Tuberculosis.

In view of the serious and complicated nature of many of the cases admitted to the Hospital, great praise is due to Dr. Angove, the Matron, and the Nursing Staff for the low mortality and successful treatment and management of the cases.

The Staff consisted of Matron, three Charge Sisters, one Staff Nurse, three Assistant Nurses, four Probationers, nine Maids, Porter, and Under-Gardener.



TUBERCULOSIS.—NOTIFICATION OF CASES.

Summary of Notifications received under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, during the period of 52 weeks ended 29th December, 1923:—

TABLE 25.

Primary Notifications on Form A, received from Medical Practitioners.													
AGE-PERIODS	0 to 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Total Primary Notifications.	Total Notifications on Form A, including duplicates.
Pulmonary, Males	—	1	2	2	5	8	10	13	6	3	3	53	101 } 114
“ Females	—	1	—	4	6	7	17	6	5	—	2	48	
Non-pulmonary, Males	1	4	2	7	1	2	3	1	—	—	—	21	35 } 40
“ Females	—	4	1	5	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	14	

		Notifications on Form B, received from Assistant School Medical Officer.						Number of Notifications on Form C, received from :—	
AGE-PERIODS	..	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	Total Primary Notifications.	Total Notifications on Form B, including duplicates.	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.	
Pulmonary, Males	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	
“ Females	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	
Non-pulmonary, Males	..	—	3	—	3	3	—	5	
“ Females	..	—	2	3	5	5	—	1	
								39	

Summary of above Table of new cases notified on Forms A and B:—

Ages:—		0-15.	15-25.	25-45.	45-65.	65 & over.	Totals.			Males.	Females.	Total.
Pulmonary	..	10	26	46	14	5	101	Total Pulmonary cases notified	..	53	48	101
Non-pulmonary	..	32	5	6	—	—	43	Total Non-pulmonary cases notified		24	19	43
Total new cases notified in 1923								..		144		

## Analysis of Notifications of New Cases received:—

		At all ages.	At ages 5-15 (School age).	Under 5 years of age.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	101	8	2
Non-Pulmonary do.	..	43	23	9
viz. :—Glands	.. ..	17	12	3
Bones and Joints	..	8	7	—
Spine	.. ..	1	—	—
Intestines and Peritoneum	..	10	2	3
Skin..	.. ..	1	1	—
Meninges	..	3	—	2
Kidneys	.. ..	1	1	—
Miscellaneous	..	2	—	1
		<hr/> 144 <hr/>	<hr/> 31 <hr/>	<hr/> 11 <hr/>

A total of 29 cases were notified by the Tuberculosis Officer. Many of the school cases were referred to the Tuberculosis Officer, and were ultimately notified by him; nine cases were so notified during the year (four Phthisis and five non-pulmonary).

In addition, there were 39 cases notified by Poor-Law Institutions and Sanatoria (per Form C), all of which had been otherwise notified previously.

Of the 144 cases notified in 1923, 31 died within the year 1923—23 from Phthisis and eight from other forms of Tuberculosis, and seven have died in the early months of 1924 (all from Phthisis).

Total deaths of children at ages 5—15 in York in 1923:—  
Pulmonary, Nil; Non-Pulmonary, 5.

Children contacts of tubercular patients were kept under special supervision; notices of such contacts were sent to the School Medical Officer from the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and the children examined and re-examined during the medical inspection at the schools.

Twelve fatal cases of Tuberculosis occurred during the year which had not been notified (16·2 per cent. of total Tuberculosis deaths). The general practitioners concerned have always been reminded when it has been found that they had omitted to notify, and they have all been recently circularised upon the matter of notification of tubercular cases.



TABLE 26.

*TOTAL NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS* notified per Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations of 1912:—

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Pulmonary											
Tuberculosis ..	203	176	115	129	140	122	122	152	142	103	101
Non-pulmonary											
Tuberculosis ..	105	90	62	87	102	83	41	67	45	49	43
	<u>308</u>	<u>266</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>205</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>219</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>144</u>

Compare 1923 figures with those for 1913 and 1914.

#### *THE YORK TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.*

A detailed account of the facilities and measures of investigation and treatment carried out will be found in the separate report of the Tuberculosis Officer for 1923.

The local facilities for prevention and treatment in 1923, may be briefly summarised as follows:—

The Health Department. Notifications received and classified and referred to the Dispensary; sanitary inspection of houses and workshops; notices to cleanse dirty houses and to remedy other insanitary conditions; disinfection of houses.

York Corporation Tuberculosis Dispensary, No. 11 Castlegate. The Staff investigates and deals with the personal factors, X-Ray, and other diagnosis, treatment, home and employment conditions, supervision, examination of contacts, selection for sanatoria, home-nursing, minor surgical treatment, loan of shelters, after care, etc.

Open-Air Ward and Hutment Ward at the Corporation Isolation Hospital at Yearsley Bridge, opened 1912, accommodation for 20 females;

Fairfield Sanatorium, Skelton Road, three miles out of the City, 54 beds for men and children, all types of cases, opened for patients in 1919 (with Sanatorium School in the grounds); Teacher in charge of School—Miss Manning;

Raywell (East Riding and City of York, joint) Sanatorium, Cottingham, near Hull. Total beds, 64. Opened for patients (both sexes), 1920. One third of the total accommodation is reserved for patients from the City of York, giving nine beds available for men, six for women, and six for children. Sanatorium School (opened 1st August, 1923).

Graduated work and exercise is arranged for patients at the above Sanatoria;

“ Hospital ” beds (a lien on six beds) at the County Hospital for insured and non-insured non-pulmonary cases requiring surgical treatment, subsidised by the Corporation;

(Total beds, York scheme, 101).

Tuberculosis Crusade (Care and After-care) Committee.\*

The bacteriological examination of sputum, etc., was carried out by the York County Hospital Pathologist; 380 specimens examined, 53 positive;

Issue of numerous leaflets of advice re mode of life, food, disinfection, etc., and of “ Don’t Spit ” warnings by Health Department and Dispensary;

Disinfection of houses, bedding, etc., by Health Department staff. During 1923, 159 houses, with their bedding, etc., were disinfected 30 after death, 129 after removal to other houses or to sanatorium.

The following provision exists for the treatment of Tubercular cases occurring amongst City children:—

(a) The cases are referred to the York Tuberculosis Dispensary.

(b) The Open-air School (for 90 physically-defective children, including crippled children, pre-tubercular cases, and glandular and other closed cases of tuberculosis,—not open cases). (For further particulars see *Annual Report of School Medical Officer*.)

(c) Fairfield and its Open-air Sanatorium School (Accommodation, Mixed—20).

\* This Crusade Committee raises funds by means of an annual “ Flower Crusade ” or “ Flag Day ”; by private subscriptions and donations, and by the sale of goods made by tuberculous people. These funds are devoted to the various forms of help such as:—

Provision of financial help, extra food, milk, clothing, beds, bedding, nursing, &c., for those in need of assistance;

Loan of shelters, air cushions, bath chairs, &c.;

Payment of expenses at Convalescent Homes, &c.;

Assistance towards training for, or obtaining, a more suitable employment, such as sewing for women, carpentry for men, and so forth.

The work involves some hundreds of visits to the homes per annum, and is carried out by the Secretary of the Tuberculosis Dispensary (Miss E. E. Coning), Assistant Secretary, and the two nurses. Its value and importance it is impossible to exaggerate.

The Corporation makes an annual grant of £100 to the Care Committee for provision of extra nourishment.

(For full particulars see *Report of the Crusade Committee*.)



(d) Raywell Sanatorium, and Open-air School (opened 1st August, 1923).

(e) Cases requiring surgical treatment sent into the York County Hospital, at the cost of the Health Committee.

#### TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

Total new cases dealt with in 1923:—

Insured persons	..	92	} 272	Definite or suspected tuberculosis	143	} 272
Non-insured persons	..	180		Non-tuberculous	.. ..	

Contacts found tuberculous or suspicious .. 51.

#### YORK PATIENTS ADMITTED TO SANATORIA AND HOSPITALS.

			viz. :—Adults.		Children.
	Total.		M.	F.	
Yearsley Bridge Wards .. ..	64		—	62	2
Fairfield Sanatorium .. ..	111		61	—	50
Raywell Sanatorium .. ..	50		22	16	12
County Hospital (surgical cases) ..	10		3	3	4

The Fairfield Sanatorium School admitted 48 children during 1923.

Cases admitted to our Sanatoria in 1923:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Insured persons .. ..	79	33	112	} 225
Non-insured .. ..	4	45	49	
Children under 16 .. ..	32	32	64	
Discharged:—Capable of returning to full work ..			84	
Ditto partial employment ..			76	
Without material improvement ..			39	
Deaths of patients in hospital .. ..			27	

#### SUMMARY (for reference) of Nursing Arrangements, Hospitals, and other Institutions available for the District:—

Professional Nursing in the Home.	} See pages 32, 33 and 34 of my Annual Report for 1921.
Clinics and Treatment Centres.	
Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority.	

The information given on those pages remains unaltered, except that the Fairfield Sanatorium is receiving men and children patients only, and the new Maternity Hospital at Acomb—the joint property of the York Corporation and the York Dispensary—has superseded the former voluntary Maternity Hospital in Ogleforth.

#### MIDWIVES.

There are 27 certified midwives practising in the City, 15 actively, eight doing very little, and four working almost entirely as monthly nurses; one is subsidised by the Public Health Authority.

## UNMARRIED MOTHERS, &c.

The only institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, and homeless children in the City, is the York Diocesan Sheltering Home, 15 Bootham Terrace, York.—(See Maternity and Child Welfare Section of this Report.)

## AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

See my Annual Report for 1921, page 34.

## AMBULANCE SERVICE AND DISINFECTION WORK.

Our new motor brougham ambulance for removal of cases to isolation hospital came into use in May, 1921.

The Disinfecting Station is situated at the Corporation Depot, Foss Islands Road, and contains the apparatus known as the "Washington Lyon," built by Messrs. Manlove & Alliott, and installed in 1893. A new boiler was inserted in 1922 at a cost of £90.

1923.

Patients removed to Hospital in Ambulance .. .. .	279
Rooms disinfected .. .. .	975
Articles disinfected by steam disinfector.. .. .	34,972
Library books disinfected .. .. .	297
Notifications of infectious disease sent to Heads of Schools ..	323
Notifications sent to the Secretary of the Education Committee	289

TABLE 27.

THE LABORATORY WORK in 1923, carried out by Dr. S. G. Platts, at the County Hospital Laboratory, York, was as follows:—

### Swabs examined for Diphtheria Bacilli:—

From suspected cases, positive result .. .. .	13	}	155
From suspected cases, negative ,, .. .. .	142		
From convalescent cases, positive ,, .. .. .	13	}	58
From convalescent cases, negative ,, .. .. .	45		
From contact cases, positive ,, .. .. .	—	}	11
From contact cases, negative ,, .. .. .	11		

### Blood submitted to Widal's test for Typhoid Fever:—

With positive result .. .. .	1	}	4
With negative result .. .. .	3		

Cerebro-Spinal fluid (positive) .. .. . 1

### Pus from Eyes, examined for Gonococcus (Ophth. Neonat.):—

All negative .. .. . 6

Hairs examined for Ringworm Spores (all negative) .. .. . 2

### Specimens examined for Tubercle Bacilli:—

Milk:—With positive result .. .. .	—	}	33
With negative result .. .. .	33		
Sputum:—With positive result .. .. .	53	}	380
With negative result .. .. .	327		
Urine (negative) .. .. .	1		
Pus (negative) .. .. .	1		
Total .. .. .	652		



## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK IN YORK.

(A) This work in York is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health, a woman Assistant M.O.H., and two whole-time Corporation Health Visitors, the Infants' Welfare Association, the Dispensary, the Maternity Hospital, the County Hospital, the School Clinic, and other bodies, working in co-operation. There is a judicious and successful blending of municipal and voluntary effort. The whole organization of this work has been described fully in previous Annual Reports.

The co-ordination of the work is maintained by the York Child Welfare Council (founded in 1914), which comprises representatives of the bodies concerned or interested. Mrs. Edwin Gray is Hon. Secretary.

The Statutory Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, elected under the terms of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act of 1918, consists of eight members of the Corporation Health Committee, plus four co-opted members.

The York Infants' Welfare Association carries on the School for Mothers, Clinics for babies and young children, and Ante-Natal Clinic. Their Superintendent and the Corporation Health Visitors carry on the home visiting of expectant mothers, and of infants and of children not on a school register. Cases of mothers or infants requiring special treatment are referred to the York Dispensary or the above-named Hospitals, or to the V.D. Clinic, as required. There is no overlapping in the work. After their first visits to mothers and babies, the Health Visitors continue the visitation of those mothers who do not attend the Infants' Welfare Association Clinics, whilst those who do are supervised by the Association's staff. The work is co-ordinated with the School Medical Service.

The keeping of records relating to infants and young children, with special regard to the provision of a continuous record of the child's history from birth to school-age, as suggested by the Ministry of Health, came under discussion, and the following recommendation of the Maternity and Child Welfare (Statutory) Committee was adopted, viz. :—

That two forms be kept :—

FORM A—On which is entered the information obtained by the Health Visitor on her first visit to the infant after birth. This is filed at the Health Office for the information of the Medical Officer of Health.

FORM B—A simple record of the child's progress prior to entry into school-life, to be kept by the Infants' Welfare Centre or the Corporation Health Visitor, according as the child is under the supervision of the Welfare Centre or otherwise; this to be subsequently passed on to the School Medical Officers.

The instruction given in visitation and clinic work is assisted by the distribution of hundreds of leaflets.

Reference should be made to the work of the Yorkshire Federation for Maternity and Child Welfare, founded in 1920 by some of the leading workers in the County in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare schemes. The Federation comprises thoroughly representative members from all over the County, including Medical Officers of Health. Alderman Jas. B. Inglis, Chairman of the York Corporation Health Committee, and the Medical Officer of Health are among the representative members of the Federation, and the Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Executive Committee.

The Federation is closely allied with the Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John. The objects of the Federation may be briefly summarised as the mutual co-operation and co-ordination of all the various kinds of work connected with Maternity and Child Welfare. The Federation has become a very important body in the promotion of joint schemes and a very valuable link between the various Maternity and Child Welfare workers in the County.

Important conferences have been held in different centres in the County:—On the general subject, the management of welfare centres, the accommodation for convalescent mothers and infants, and for unmarried mothers and illegitimate children, the care of cripples, etc.; and questionnaires, seeking full information about the facilities in the County in connection with the last three subjects, have been issued.

In connection with the appeal of the Federation for funds to establish in Yorkshire a Hospital School for Crippled Children, Mrs. Edward Shaw, of Welburn Manor, has kindly offered her Hospital at Kirbymoorside, previously used as a Red Cross Hospital for ex-servicemen, for at least five years at a nominal rent of 1/1 per year. This will provide an excellent beginning, capable of expansion as experience may suggest, and will form the nucleus of the Yorkshire County Orthopædic Hospital.

The property consists of four large Army huts, together with an adjacent stone bungalow. The ward accommodation for children would be about 70 to 100 beds. All the buildings are most compact and complete, with water-borne sanitation, baths, electric light, kitchen, etc., and the land available allows for considerable expansion.



## (B) ADMINISTRATION OF THE MIDWIVES ACTS (1902 and 1918).

Between 1st April, 1923, and 31st March, 1924 :—

Three certified midwives have commenced practice in the City, and three certified midwives have left the City.

Approximate total of maternity cases attended by certified midwives, 1,230 (75 per cent. of total births).

Total cases in which medical help was called in by certified midwives—as midwives or as nurses under a doctor—87 (7 per cent. of total cases attended).

The present composition of the local roll is as follows :—

TABLE 28.

At date, 31st March, 1924.	Total.	Trained.	Untrained.	Married.	Widow.	Single.	Aged under 50.	50—60.	60—70.	Over 70.
In active practice as a midwife	15	11	4	8	3	4	7	4	4	—
Doing very little .. ..	8	6	2	2	3	3	6	—	—	2
Working almost entirely as a maternity nurse .. ..	4	3	1	—	1	3	3	1	—	—
Totals .. ..	27	20	7	10	7	10	16	5	4	2

Of the above—

9 were admitted to the roll as having been in practice prior to 1905.  
11 have been trained in the York Maternity Hospital.

Their work is now supervised by the Medical Officer of Health and the Lady Assistant M.O.H.

The following notifications were received from the certified midwives during the year 1923 :—

Notices of intention to continue in practice ... ..	23
Of sending for medical help in emergencies... ..	87
Of preparing a dead body for burial ... ..	—
Of death of mother or child ... ..	1
Of attendance at still-births (under C.M.B. rules)... ..	27
Ditto ditto (under Notification of Births Act)	48

Midwives Act, Section 14, medical emergency calls :—The total fees so paid during the year ending 31st March, 1924, amounted to £46 10s. 0d. £27 6s. 0d. was recovered from patients.

The annual subsidy of £120 was paid to each of the two "Scholarship" midwives of the year 1920, and they repaid a little over 50 per cent. in fees they had received from patients. One of the midwives left York at the end of the year and the subsidy ceased. The Corporation have approved the subsidy of the other midwife being continued until the end of 1924.

#### OPERATION OF THE NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT (1907 & 1915)

in the City during the 52 weeks ended 29th December, 1923 :—

(C) Total City births registered with the Sub-							
Registrars ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,640
Total births notified to the Medical Officer	}	1,076	}	90·1 per cent. of		total births oc-	curring in 1923.
of Health within 36 hours, as required							
by the Act ... ..							
Total births notified after 36 hours after birth		304					
		<hr/>					
		1,380					
		<hr/>					

Total births *not* notified at all ... 152 (percentage 9·9).

Total births notified by general medical practitioners and parents 90

Total births notified by registered ("certified") midwives and other nurses ... .. 1,290

Total births notified (of the above 1,380) as still-births (after 28th week of pregnancy) ... .. 48

TABLE 29.

#### (D) THE WORK OF THE YORK CORPORATION HEALTH VISITORS. (Nurses Boston and Hirst.)

Visits paid during calendar year 1923 :—

First Visits <i>re</i> Births notified and registered...	...	...	...	1,173
Re-visits <i>re</i> Births ... ..	...	...	...	3,356
<i>Re</i> Still-births (to verify and advise) ... ..	...	...	...	47
To Midwives (inspection and advice) ... ..	...	...	...	93
<i>Re</i> cases of Measles ... ..	...	...	...	17
<i>Re</i> cases of Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	41
<i>Re</i> Elder Children (aged 1 to 5 years, &c.) ... ..	...	...	...	2,199
<i>Re</i> Convalescent Cases of Sickness, and Ailing Children ...				204
<i>Re</i> Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum... ..	...	...	...	44
To Expectant Mothers ... ..	...	...	...	47



Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics	...	...	...	164
Housing Defects, etc., referred to Medical Officer of Health and Chief Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	63
Mothers referred to York Maternity Hospital or Dispensary for ante-natal attention	...	...	...	10
Mothers referred to York Maternity Hospital for confinement				11
Talks and Demonstrations to senior elementary school girls on the washing, dressing, and personal hygiene of a baby, at the Domestic Centre, Haxby Road	...	...		11

Of the total of 999 infants visited between 1st July, 1922, and 1st July, 1923, 70 per cent. were entirely breast fed at the end of three months, and 40 per cent. at the end of six months.

*Re Dead Births :—*

Of the dead births of which information came to hand during 1923—through the notification of still-births by midwives and the notification of burials of such cases in the York Cemetery—33 had been under private medical practitioners, 1 in the Barracks, 2 in the Maternity Hospital, and 3 in the Union Workhouse; these were not investigated.

Of the 29 cases which had been under the care of a midwife and where she was present at birth, 10 occurred at full time, 4 at six months, 8 at seven months, and 7 at eight months; 14 were head presentations, 9 were macerated, and 4 cases had had previous still-births. Possible origin appeared to be anæmia in one case and twins in another.

(E) THE WORK OF THE YORK INFANTS' WELFARE ASSOCIATION.  
(Rooms at No. 24 St. Saviourgate.)

*President*, Mrs. Edwin Gray; *Medical Officers*, Dr. Norah Kemp, Dr. Janie S. Baugh, and Dr. Gaynor; *Superintendent*, Miss Follows (with one Assistant).

It is difficult to give complete statistics of such work as this, but the following give some idea of the amount and variety of the work carried out by the Association:—

TABLE 30.

1st April, 1923, to 31st March, 1924.

Left on books, 1st April, 1923	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,008
Total new infants entered on register during 1923	..	..	..	..	..	..	330

*Age at entry of new members :—*

Under 6 months of age	..	238
6 months to 1 year	..	32
1 year to 2 years	..	24
Over 2 years	..	36
Total	..	330

*Removed from books during the year :—*

To School	..	141
Left for other reasons	..	113
Deaths at all ages	..	22
Total	..	276

*Remaining on books, 1st April, 1924:—*

Under 1 year of age .. .. .	181
Under 2 years of age .. .. .	247
Under 3 years of age .. .. .	237
Over 3 years of age .. .. .	397
Total children supervised during the year .. .. .	1,062
Total number of first visits paid to children .. .. .	330
Total expectant mothers on books .. .. .	114

*Total attendances at Consultation Sessions:—*

Of mothers .. .. .	3,421
Of infants under 2 years of age .. .. .	3,462
Of children of 2 to 5 years of age.. .. .	1,419
Average attendance of children per session .. .. .	32.5
At Ante-natal Clinic (expectant mothers) .. .. .	228
Total attendances for the year .. .. .	8,530

*At Consultations:—*

Number of individual <i>children</i> attending clinics .. .. .	647
Total mothers who attended ante-natal sessions .. .. .	114
Cases referred to County Hospital .. .. .	67
„ „ York Dispensary .. .. .	36
„ „ Patient's own doctor .. .. .	49
„ „ Tuberculosis Dispensary .. .. .	8
„ „ Board of Guardians .. .. .	22
„ „ York Maternity Hospital for confinement .. .. .	44

*Notes given:—*For York County Hospital, 53;  
York Dispensary, 45.

The Superintendent and her Assistant paid 1,752 visits to the houses of the clients of the Clinics.

Total deaths, 22 (equal to mortality rate of 21.9 per 1,000 births—under 1 year, 9; 1 to 2 years, 7; over 2 years, 6).

3,763 lbs. of dried milk were dispensed during the year to 169 cases. The mothers paid £276 8s. 10d. for Milk and £11 9s. 10d. for Virol.

TABLE 31.

(F) THE WORK OF THE YORK MATERNITY HOSPITAL, ACOMB.  
YORK, during 1923.

Matron:—Miss C. W. Wilson.

Total in-patients treated within the year, 218 mothers, plus 16 sick babies (Total 234).

Those cases included:—

13 cases admitted on emergency;

20 sent in by private medical practitioners;

3 other cases recommended;



31 ante-natal cases (26 of which were subsequently delivered in the Hospital);

1 case admitted with Venereal Disease.

17 cases referred from the Infants' Welfare Association, and 10 by the Corporation Health Visitors.

4 cases of miscarriage.

15 unmarried mothers.

Total outdoor district cases, 85, of which one was an emergency case.

Total visits paid to outdoor district cases, 1,407.

Total visits to expectant mothers, 910.

197 living babies (96 boys and 101 girls) were born in the hospital, of which 4 died during the first weeks of life; there were 8 still-births; 16 infants were retained for longer than the usual period, or were specially admitted for incubator or dieting treatment.

There were 30 abnormal confinements in hospital, 25 of which required operative treatment; 1 mother died in hospital.

Cases admitted at cost of County Councils:—

North Riding	..	2	} 4
West Riding	..	2	

Cases admitted as private cases (maintenance charges being paid by patients):—

North Riding	..	13 cases	} 26 (including 8 Army cases paid for by the military authorities).
East Riding	..	1 „	
West Riding	..	12 „	

During the year the Hospital trained for certification 13 pupil midwives; 9 were entered for the Examination, and 8 were successful.

During 1923, nearly 15 per cent. of the total City births were attended by the staff of this hospital, either as in-patients or out-patients.

During the year, Dr. Louise Fraser was appointed part-time Visiting Surgeon to the Hospital.

#### (G) THE YORK DIOCESAN SHELTERING HOME,

15 Bootham Terrace, from 27th March, 1924  
(late 31 East Mount Road).

Superintendent and Visitor—Sister Sykes.

This institution is carried on by the York Diocesan Association for Preventive and Rescue Work. It receives unmarried mothers before confinement (average stay 2 to 3 months) and unmarried mothers with their babies after confinement (average stay 2 to 3 months), without limit of stay, until the mother obtains employment and the baby a home with relatives or foster-mother or in a hostel. The unmarried mothers are sent for their confinement to a maternity home or hospital. Six or seven mothers can be accommodated at one time.

This institution received an annual grant of £100 from the Corporation Health Committee,—Alderman Inglis and Councillor (Mrs.) Crichton being its representatives on the Committee of the Home.

Expectant mothers received in 1922	...	...	20
Mothers with their infants received in 1922	...	...	13

#### (H) THE MILK (MOTHERS & CHILDREN) ORDERS.

During the year 1st April, 1923, to 31st March, 1924, the Infants' Welfare Association supplied dried milk (a total of 3,763 lbs. in weight) to the total value of £313 7s. 7d., and the Health Committee paid the deficits incurred by that Association to the total value of £36 18s. 9d.

As the expenditure of the Infants' Welfare Association had been so limited and so well supervised, the Health Committee resolved to continue the scheme whereby the Corporation Health Committee paid the limited deficits of the Association on milk given gratis or sold at half-price.

The following table shows the amount of milk supplied by sale at the full special price, or half-price, or gratis, by the Infants' Welfare Association during the financial year 1923-24 :—

TABLE 32.

Quarter.	Fresh Milk (pints).	Dried Milk :—			Deficit paid by the Health Committee. £   s.   d.		
		Full Price (lbs.).	Half- Price (lbs.).	Free (lbs.).			
1923. 1st April—30th June ..	—	881	55	73	7	16	6
1st July—30th Sept. ..	—	819	25	84	7	6	9
1st Oct.—31st Dec. ..	—	766	29	157	12	2	9
1924. 1st Jan.—31st March ..	—	724	33	117	9	12	9
Totals ..	Nil.	3,190	142	431	£36	18	9
		3,332 lbs.					

The amount received from parents in respect of dried milk sold at full price, or at half-price, was £276 8s. 10d.

The sale and consumption of the milk, even at full price, was closely regulated and supervised by the Superintendent of the Welfare and her Assistant. No milk under cost price is ordered, or an order renewed, unless the children attend the Welfare's sessions with sufficient regularity to enable the Doctor and Superintendent to satisfy themselves, by following-up of weight, etc., that the milk is really being consumed by the person for whom it is intended.



## (J) GRANTS MADE OR RECEIVED DURING 1923.

- (1) York Corporation (from the Ministry of Health, in respect of work of Health Visitors, etc.), £1,386 15s. 11d.
- (2) York Infants' Welfare Association (from Ministry of Health, for its School for Mothers), £178 10s. 10d.
- (3) York Corporation to the Infants' Welfare Association (in view of the medical supervision and advice given to expectant and nursing mothers and young children), £200.
- (4) York Corporation to the York Diocesan Sheltering Home (August 1922—August, 1923), £100 (see page 40).

(50 per cent. of these Corporation grants are recoverable from the Ministry.)

## MEDICAL INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF THE CHILDREN IN THE PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

(For complete Report see Annual Report published by the Education Committee for 1923).

School Medical Officer: The Medical Officer of Health.

Assistant School Medical Officers: Dr. E. Scott Galbraith;

Dr. Kathleen L. Cass; Dr. P. R. McNaught.

Three School Nurses, one Dental Nurse, and three Clerks.

There were 12,634 children on the school registers, distributed as follows :

Upper Department, Boys	..	..	..	..	4,544
„ „ Girls	..	..	..	..	4,156
Infants' Department, Boys	..	..	..	..	2,009
„ „ Girls	..	..	..	..	1,925

Total Elementary Schools, 29.

Municipal Secondary Schools, 3.

Total children inspected during 1923.

### In Elementary Schools :—

Entrants (infants, ages 5—6)	..	..	..	..	1,198
Leavers (ages 12—14)	..	..	..	..	1,585
Special cases	..	..	..	..	363
Re-examined	..	..	..	..	1,823
Grand Total					<u>4,969</u>

In Secondary Schools (ages 10—19)—801 children were inspected for the first time.

Among the children inspected, the totals of principal defective conditions discovered in the routine inspections were as follows:—

TABLE 33.

	ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.		Treated at Clinic.	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.	
	Discovered.			Discovered.	
	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment.		Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment.
Verminous hair . . . . .	391	263	—	11	3
Ringworm (Scalp) . . . . .	11	—	119	—	—
Other contagious diseases . . . . .	32	5	313	—	—
Malnutrition . . . . .	73	657	—	8	75
Adenoids and Tonsils, &c. . . . .	607	233	293	64	46
Diseases of eyes . . . . .	38	14	125	4	5
Defective hearing and disease of ears . . . . .	84	—	134	15	1
Defective teeth . . . . .	4,148	—	3,122	321	—
Deformities . . . . .	5	119	—	—	42
Tuberculosis (definite or sus- pected) . . . . .	15	1	—	—	—
Non-tuberculous lung disease . . . . .	92	58	—	7	5
Heart disease (organic) . . . . .	34	13	—	11	6
Anæmia . . . . .	134	245	—	32	26

12,260 examinations of children were made during the year in the schools in the search for contagious conditions; 1,199 children were found unclean.

Tubercular, crippled, contagious, wrongly-employed, and ill-nourished children are kept under special supervision, and so are the children in the special schools for physically and mentally defective children. The latter schools had 208 pupils at the end of 1923.

There are 27 children away at special schools for the deaf and dumb, blind, and epileptic.

The School Clinic co-operates with the Juvenile Employment Bureau, and with the Committee providing meals for necessitous children.

**Abridged tabular statement of home visits by the School Nurses:—**

Measles and other Cases notified by Head Teachers .. .. .	} 6,952 visits.
"Following up" Defects and Convalescents .. .. .	
Upon notification of Ailing Children by Parents, &c. .. .. .	
Physically Defective Children not at school and special cases .. .. .	
To Schools— <i>Re</i> Contagious Cases, or Ailing, or Verminous Children	} 511 visits.
To Special Schools .. .. .	
<i>Re</i> Miscellaneous cases .. .. .	
Total days in Schools and Clinics .. .. .	360.

The attendances of children at the dental and other Clinic sessions during the year totalled 15,917. Parents of all cases of contagious scalp or body are compelled to effect the cure thereof.



As during recent years it has been apparent that large numbers of children, chiefly through lack of parental control, do not get sufficient sleep, I compiled a special leaflet in May, 1922, entitled "Sleepy Children don't get on," and numerous copies of the leaflet were re-issued during the year through the Head Teachers of the Schools, the Health Visitors, School Nurses, and others. The leaflet, which had been partly compiled upon suggestions of Sir George Newman, was approved by the Head Teachers' Association before it was distributed.

### VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations of the Local Government Board, dated July, 1916, provided for the prevention of the spread of venereal diseases by the establishment of facilities in every county and county borough for (a) the free pathological diagnosis of specimens obtained from doubtful cases; (b) free treatment clinics; (c) the free supply to medical practitioners of the costly specific remedy for syphilis, Salvarsan, or its substitutes; (d) the instruction of the public by lectures, leaflets, and otherwise.

The Board pay 75 per cent. of the cost of carrying out all schemes approved under the above Regulations.

This is practically a Government Scheme, subject to the close supervision of the Ministry of Health, which has to be carried out by Local Authorities.

The local facilities for free treatment are at the York County Hospital. There, free skilled diagnosis and treatment can be obtained, beds are provided for those requiring indoor treatment, and the lady resident House Surgeon attends to those female patients who prefer to see a woman doctor. The Clinic sessions are now held as follows: —

Men.		Women and Children.	
Mondays	.. 3 to 4 p.m.	Wednesdays	.. 3 to 4 p.m.
Thursdays	.. 6 to 7 p.m.	Fridays	.. 7 to 7-30 p.m.
Fridays	.. 7-30 to 8-30 p.m.		

These count as four sessions. There are facilities for daily irrigation of cases of gonorrhœa and for disinfection.

Medical Officer of the Clinic and Pathologist, Dr. Sydney Goodman Platts, assisted by Dr. Mary MacLaren—both approved by the Ministry of Health.

The East, West, and North Riding County Councils also contract for treatment of their cases at the County Hospital through the York Corporation.

Salvarsan substitutes are supplied to the City Medical Practitioners (for the treatment of their own patients) through the County Hospital stock, gratis, at all times of the day or week-end. The County Hospital possesses a list, agreed upon by the Medical Officer of Health and the V.D. Clinic Officer, of 42 practitioners qualified to use these free supplies. A total of 104 doses were so supplied to nine of these doctors during 1923.

The Venereal Diseases Act, 1917, applies to the City of York and forbids anyone other than a duly qualified medical practitioner treating cases of venereal disease, prescribing remedies, or giving advice thereon, for reward. No cases for warning or prosecution have so far occurred.

The following Tables give the chief statistics for the sixth whole year of the working of the scheme :—

TABLE 34.—TOTAL PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1923.

	Made at York County Hospital.				
	S. *	G. *	W. *	O. *	Total.
Specimens from V.D. Clinic at York County Hospital—					
From City of York cases ...	5	106	242	3	356
From East Riding cases ...	—	—	6	—	6
From North Riding cases ...	—	12	14	1	27
From West Riding cases ...	—	1	5	—	6
Total sent by Clinic ...	5	119	267	4	395
From private medical practitioners in York ...	—	49	169	2	220
Grand total ...	5	168	436	6	615

\* S. For detection of Spirochetes.  
\* G. For detection of Gonococci.

\* W. For Wassermann reaction.  
\* O. Other tests.

TABLE 35.—CITY OF YORK CASES ONLY.  
VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC, YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL,  
whole year ending 31st December, 1923.

CASES.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.	Not V.D. *	TOTALS.	Actual cases of V.D.	
						Males.	Females.
Total out-patients dealt with, first time ...	53	2	59	77	191	76	38
Discharged, treatment complete ...	9	1	31	—	41	38	3
Total such persons fully treated as in-patients...	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
Ceased attendance, treatment not complete ...	56	—	31	—	87	56	31
Total attendances, out-patients ...	1,165	24	1,671	145	3,005	2,278	727
Aggregate number of days of in-patient treatment	110	—	60	—	170	161	9

\* Apprehensive persons who proved not to have Venereal Disease.

A total of 443 doses of Salvarsan substitute (novarseno-billon) were given to 76 York City cases of syphilis.

A total of 28 cases from neighbouring districts in the three Ridings attended the clinic during the year.

During the half-year ended 30th June, 1923, 25 new City cases of syphilis and 29 new City cases of gonorrhœa, attended the out-patient clinic; 21 persons were discharged after treatment during the same period.



During the half-year ended 31st December, 1923, 28 new City cases of syphilis, 2 new City cases of soft chancre, and 30 new City cases of gonorrhœa attended the out-patient clinic; 20 persons were discharged after treatment during the same period.

York cases of venereal disease amongst unmarried girls requiring hostel treatment go to the hostel at Leeds (the "Hope Hospital") in connection with the four diocesan rescue associations, the York cases being sent in through the York Diocesan Association. Two City cases have been received during the past year.

The educational and propaganda work suggested by the L.G.B. has been carried out by the York Branch of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases.

The Branch now has a representative membership of 140 (including the members of the Corporation Special Diseases Sub-Committee). It has an Executive Committee of 16 members, including the President (Mr. Alderman J. B. Inglis, J.P.), the Hon. Secretary (the Medical Officer of Health), and Assistant Hon. Secretaries (Mrs. Hutchinson and Rev. A. E. M. Glover, M.A.).

In 1923, owing to pressure of other work, the activities of the Branch were dormant. In addition to the four parents' conferences conducted at certain schools for the promotion of the teaching of the facts of life by parents, the only other large meeting held during the year was the Annual Meeting of the Branch in the Tempest Anderson Hall, which was addressed by Mrs. Neville Rolfe and Sir Arthur Newsholme, K.C.B., M.D.

Whilst the Branch has derived funds from collections at the meetings and from subscriptions and donations, its funds have been also derived from grants made by the York Corporation Health Committee, 75 per cent. of which grants are refunded by the Government. During the year ended 31st December, 1923, the Branch expenditure in the above directions totalled £45.

## **NOTES re SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.**

### **CLOSET ACCOMMODATION AND SCAVENGING.**

The scavenging and sewerage of the City are under the control of the City Engineer, and to him I am indebted for some of the following facts.

The methods in vogue in the City for all classes of premises consist of :—

(1) About 1,200 midden privies (a steadily diminishing number), the contents of which are removed systematically by and at the cost of the Corporation.

(2) About 17,378 wash-down water-closets and 2,770 waste-water-closets. The provision of the latter is now discouraged.

(3) About 20,072 ashtubs and galvanized iron receptacles (or ashbins) in use at houses where there are water-closets and no brick ashpits or midden privies.

During the past year, 221 movable iron ashbins, with proper covers, have been substituted for fixed receptacles.

During the last twenty-three years, 5,777 midden privies have been substituted by water-closets, voluntarily, or by order of the Sanitary Authority, under Sections 91 or 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875. This work is still progressing as rapidly as it is possible to get the work carried out by the builders and others concerned.

THE SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT  
is carried on with efficiency and discretion by the  
Chief Sanitary Inspector and by his Assistant  
Inspectors.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS, WORKSHOPS,  
etc., controlled by Bye-Laws, etc.

THE RAT CAMPAIGN;

INSPECTION OF THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS,  
etc.;

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS;

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS, etc.

For details see the  
Report of the  
Chief Sanitary  
Inspector at-  
tached.

Adoptive Acts, etc. :—The following general Adoptive Acts, or sections thereof, are in force in the district :—

Part III.—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (adopted  
4th April, 1892).

Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Baths and Washhouses Acts.

The York Corporation Acts of 1884, 1902, and 1914 contain sanitary clauses which have often proved useful, and are always brought into requisition when required.

Water Supply.

School Sanitation.

Milk Supply.

} There is nothing to add to last year's Report.

## INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The inspection of meat and other foods, and of the places of preparation and storage, is carried out with particular attention by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his assistants (the M.O.H. acting as referee in all cases of doubt or difficulty). For details, see Chief Inspector's Annual Report, attached. See also the Report of the Public Analyst, attached.

The following are the numbers of slaughter-houses in occupation in the district :—

			In 1914.		In Jan., 1923.		In Dec., 1923.
Registered	...	...	45	.....	31	.....	31
Licensed	...	...	25	.....	19	.....	21
			—		—		—
Total	...		70		50		52
			—		—		—



## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PUBLIC BATHS, which are under the control of the Health Committee and the City Surveyor, comprise :—

Old Yearsley Open-air Swimming Bath, in the River Foss (for men and boys only);

St. George's Baths (Swimming and Slipper);

New Yearsley Baths (Swimming and Slipper).

The two latter also provide extensive special facilities for ladies and children and others learning swimming.

The proposal with regard to the provision of a Swimming Bath in the Leeman Road district was not proceeded with.

In the Rowntree Park, it was proposed, in 1922, to construct a large Swimming Bath, to be fed by river water. It was, however, subsequently decided by the Corporation to feed the Bath from the mains of the York Waterworks Company. The work of construction was commenced in 1923, and the Opening Ceremony has been fixed for July, 1924. The use of the Bath is free.

*The facilities for recreation in the City were referred to at length in the last three Annual Reports.*

### BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

The Scheme drawn up by the Town Clerk was approved by the Ministry of Health as from 1st January, 1922. It provides mainly for the continuance of the extensive and varied work of the Yorkshire School for the Blind in York being carried on under the Scheme.

It was decided that the Health Committee be the Committee to undertake the administration of the provisions of the Act.

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Councillor Wright and the M.O.H. attended the Annual Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute, held in July, at Hull.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS IN 1923.

The most remarkable features of the weather of the year were the heat wave in the early part of July (when maximum temperatures between 5th and 10th July ranged from 81 to 89), the cool and wet summer months, and the warm and sunny October, which was also the driest month.

The total rainfall was above the average, viz.:—25·20 inches, as compared with 24·78, the average of ten years, 1911—1920: nearly one-third of the year's rainfall occurred in the holiday and harvesting

months, August (2·81) and September (2·41). The heaviest fall of the year was on 29th August, viz. :—0.9 inches. Nineteen thunderstorms were recorded, and nine fogs; snow fell on 21 days and hail on four days.

The total bright sunshine of the year amounted to over 1,239 hours, or 28 per cent. of the total possible sunshine, as compared with 1,254 hours and 26 per cent. in 1922.

The temperature in 1923 ranged between 25° Fahr. on the 9th November and 25th December, and 89° on 7th July.

There were strong winds on five days and calms on two days. The most prevalent winds were :—South, 92; North, 57; West, 73; South-West, 45; North-West, 40; East, 17; South-East, 25; North-East, 14.

The mean barometer readings were lowest for December, April being the next lowest, the lowest reading of the barometer on any one day being on the 27th February (28·75 inches). The mean barometer readings were highest in June and January, the highest reading on any one day being on 23rd January (30·59).

TABLE 36.—SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE MUSEUM, YORK.

1923.	TEMPERATURE.			Sunshine.	Total Rainfall in inches.	Mean percentage humidity.
	Mean.	Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Total Hours.		
January ...	42·8	54	29	54·2	1·54	86·0
February ...	40·7	58	29	24·0	3·71	88·0
March... ...	43·7	66	32	98·3	1·38	86·0
April ... ...	45·1	61	30	135·4	1·24	76·0
May ... ...	48·5	68	34	146·9	2·39	76·0
June ... ...	54·9	73	39	128·7	0·77	73·5
July ... ...	64·1	89	48	164·7	2·13	74·0
August ... ...	59·3	75	44	155·0	2·81	76·5
September ...	54·7	74	40	134·1	2·41	79·5
October ...	48·9	63	34	94·6	1·83	83·0
November ...	38·4	59	25	63·3	2·12	85·0
December ...	37·4	51	25	40·7	2·87	89·0
Averages ...	48·1	66	34	—	—	81·0
Total ...				1,239·9 hrs	25·20 ins.	—

For other particulars see page 14.



## SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

(1) Staff. A list of the members of the staff is given on page 3 of this Report, and further details in the 1921 Report.

On 31st December, Mr. J. W. Beaumont, Drainage Inspector, who has been connected with the Department since 1912, left to take up an appointment in the Batley Health Department.

Mr. G. H. Pollock, M.R.C.V.S., was appointed as an additional Veterinary Inspector, from 1st May, 1923, at a salary of £150 per annum.

### Asst. M.O.H.

Early in 1924, it was decided to allocate the salary of the Assistant M.O.H. and S.M.O. (Dr. Kathleen L. Cass) as follows:—

Education Committee	...	...	2/5ths;
Health Committee	...	...	3/5ths;

as from the 1st of April, 1924.

## HOUSING.—Miscellaneous Notes on the Year's Work.

### TANG HALL ESTATE.

(a) Houses at Tang Hall Estate completed and let during the year 1923:—

Parlour houses (3 bed-rooms)	...	...	Nil
Small Parlour houses (3 bed-rooms)	...	...	Nil
Non-Parlour houses (3 bed-rooms)	...	...	8
Do. do. (4 bed-rooms)	...	...	4
			—
Total	...	...	12
			—

An application from the Tang Hall Estate Tenants' and Allotments' Protection Association for permission to keep poultry on the Tang Hall Estate was considered, but was not agreed to.

In March, it was agreed to ask for tenders for the erection on the Tang Hall Estate of 50 houses of a type smaller than those at present erected.

The Housing Committee were requested to consider the question of urging the Council to provide temporary accommodation for (1) people living in condemned property who are able only to pay a lower rent than that charged for the Tang Hall Estate houses, and (2) consumptive cases and persons living in badly overcrowded conditions who are unable to pay the present rents of the Tang Hall houses.

It was agreed to transfer a piece of land at Acomb to the Acomb Parish Council for the extension of their Burial Ground.

The Streets and Buildings Committee decided to consider the question of the planting of trees in streets on the Tang Hall Estate when next year's estimates are being prepared.

In September, the Housing Committee asked for a deputation of the York Master Builders' Association to meet them, to see if the Association could assist them in connection with the new Housing Act, and to discuss generally the question of housing in York. They desired to know if the builders had any suggestions to make which would help the Committee in their building programme.

The deputation suggested that the Committee should supply Quantities to persons wishing to tender, and might also invite quotations for whole tenders or separate tenders for each particular trade. The tenders would be prepared by the different builders without consultation amongst themselves, after which the Committee or their Surveyor could consider the tenders received with the view to arriving at an agreed price at which the Association or their members would be prepared to build houses—the Association to guarantee to erect a number of houses within a specified period—say, 100 within 12 months, or they might even guarantee a larger number. If the York builders became interested in the work and were guaranteed the work of erection of a certain number of houses, they could allot some to builders who would not otherwise undertake the work, especially some of the smaller firms, and it might be the means of their being able to divert building operatives from work outside the City to the City's Housing Schemes.

The Committee considered the matter and decided to recommend the Council to authorise the Committee to negotiate with the York Master Builders' Association on the lines suggested at the interview. This was subsequently approved by the Council.

Some applications for permission to take in lodgers at Tang Hall Estate were agreed to for a period of six months only, except in one case where overcrowding would result.

In September, it was reported that of the total number of 210 tenants, 47 tenants on the Tang Hall Estate are sub-letting rooms.

A Sub-Committee of the Housing Committee visited Edinburgh and inspected various types of houses, and the City Engineer was instructed to prepare estimates of the cost of double-flatted houses, separate cottages and bungalows, each type to provide the same accommodation.



The purchase price of the portion of the Estate which had been appropriated as a School site was put at £882, and the Education Committee agreed to pay that sum.

In connection with the sale of houses on the Estate, the Council approved of the following special conditions being imposed :—

Right of Pre-emption for five years;

Property to remain as a private dwelling-house for all time;

No alteration to be made to the property without the consent of the Corporation.

#### UNHEALTHY DWELLINGS dealt with during 1923.

Owing to housing difficulties, it has not been possible to do much special work concerning unhealthy dwellings under the Housing Acts during 1923, but, as will be seen from the following table, several houses have been dealt with under Sec. 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919 :—

Rosemary Place, Navigation Road; owing to the house shortage, Closing Orders have been held over;

Bowman's Yard (three houses); notices served to remedy dampness, improve ventilation, repair floors, etc., have been complied with.

#### UNHEALTHY AREAS.

During 1923, preparations were made to deal with a large area in the Walmgate District, entitled for the purpose the " Hope Street Unhealthy Area," and the Ministry of Health's Inspector will hold an Enquiry in July, 1924.

In November, the following resolution of the Housing Committee was approved :—

" That the Health Committee should deal with all matters relating to the condition of the houses, their acquisition, letting, and demolition, and deal with the lay-out of the site when cleared, whilst the Housing Committee should find new sites, prepare plans, and let contracts for the erection of new houses, having regard, however, to the wishes of the Health Committee as to the position of sites and the type of houses to be erected, the Health Committee to retain the letting of new houses until the same are taken over by the Estates Committee."

## HOUSING WORK.—STATISTICS FOR 1923.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total—57.

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts, 1919 or 1923 :—

(i) By the Local Authority—12.

(ii) By other bodies or persons—Nil.

## UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

## I.—Inspection.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	1,268
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 ... ..	405
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	6
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	989

## I.—Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	547
---	-----

## II.—Action under Statutory Powers.

## A.—Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	91
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—	
(a) By owners ... ..	77
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	1
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... ..	Nil

## B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	149
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied—	
(a) By owners ... ..	229
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	3



C.—Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909 :—

- (1) Number of representations made with a view to the making  
of Closing Orders ... .. 5
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing  
Orders were made ... ..
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing  
Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having  
been rendered fit ... .. N
- (4) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition  
Orders were made ... ..
- (5) Number of Dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of  
Demolition Orders ... ..

EDMUND M. SMITH,

*Medical Officer of Health and  
School Medical Officer.*

# Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector for the Year 1923.

MR. A. E. DRUMMOND, F.S.I.A., C.R.San.I.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

My Lord Mayor, Mrs. Councillor Crichton, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your information a statement of Sanitary work, carried out under my supervision, for the abatement of Nuisances, etc., during the year 1923. This constitutes my twenty-first Annual Report.

As requested by the Ministry of Health, the particulars are given mostly in tabular form.

## DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT.

Number of inspections made .. .. .	7,046	
Number of re-inspections made .. .. .	3,593	
Number of Food Inspections .. .. .	2,855	
Number of premises which required sanitary improvement ..	1,008	
Number of notices served .. .. .	1,478	
Number of letters sent .. .. .	819	
Number of complaints received .. .. .	532	
„ „ „ re Rats .. .. .	28	
Privies :—		
Converted into water-closets .. .. .	Under Notice. 174	Without Notice. 28
Abolished .. .. .	2	3
Ashpits :—		
Abolished .. .. .	184	31
Portable receptacles provided .. .. .	365	38
Drainage :—		
Tests applied to new drains .. .. .	563	8
Tests applied to old drains .. .. .	128	17
Single private drains examined .. .. .	20	12
Single private drains reconstructed .. .. .	21	2
Cleansed or repaired .. .. .	125	15
Re-constructed .. .. .	137	23
New drains constructed .. .. .	45	20
Disconnected from sewer .. .. .	144	26
Ventilated .. .. .	179	33
Inspection chambers built .. .. .	60	9



	Under Notice	Without Notice.
Drainage (continued):—		
Drains under house abolished .. .. .	17	9
Drain openings removed from inside buildings ..	5	0
Waste pipes of sinks trapped or renewed .. ..	226	13
Waste pipes of sinks disconnected .. .. .	1	0
Bath and lavatory waste pipes ventilated .. ..	1	0
Urinals improved .. .. .	3	0
Water-closets:—		
Provided with a sufficient supply of water .. ..	6	0
Limewashed or cleansed .. .. .	23	0
Additional provided .. .. .	4	4
“ Wash-down ” water-closets provided in lieu of “ waste-water ” closets .. .. .	0	1
Repaired .. .. .	98	5
Re-constructed .. .. .	4	0
Soil pipes repaired or renewed .. .. .	1	0
Vent pipes repaired or renewed .. .. .	5	1
New flush pipes fixed .. .. .	1	0
Light and ventilation provided or improved .. ..	1	0
New cisterns fixed .. .. .	11	0
Houses:—		
Cleansed and limewashed .. .. .	24	0
Provided with damp-proof courses .. .. .	17	0
Roofs, &c., repaired .. .. .	257	6
Water spouts fixed or repaired .. .. .	287	13
Down spouts disconnected from drain .. .. .	90	7
New sinks fixed .. .. .	59	6
Accumulation of manure or refuse removed .. ..	42	11
Nuisances arising from the keeping of swine and other animals abated .. .. .	29	3
Pavements of yards repaired .. .. .	179	23
Yards re-paved with cement concrete .. .. .	53	7
Supplied with a sufficient supply of water .. ..	16	0
Means of ventilation improved .. .. .	125	3
New floors laid or repaired .. .. .	162	6
Overcrowding abated .. .. .	14	1
Miscellaneous works not classified above .. ..	1	0
No. of Housing Cards compiled since 1911 to March, 1924	6,900	
Infectious Diseases:—		
Number of houses inspected and reports made to the Medical Officer of Health, where cases of infectious disease have occurred (including all forms of Tuberculosis) .. ..	571	

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

During the year 411 workshops were on the register, including:—

Retail bakehouses ..	60	Tinsmiths .. ..	12
Factory „ ..	6	Watch repairing ..	13
Boot and Shoe repairing	38	Restaurants ..	12
Dressmaking .. ..	34	Cabinet making ..	15
Millinery .. ..	32	Laundries .. ..	8
Tailoring .. ..	53	Cycle making and repairing	15
Joinery .. ..	15	Workplaces .. ..	13
Plumbing .. ..	16	Miscellaneous .. ..	58
Saddlery .. ..	11		

On the whole the workshops, retail bakehouses, &c., were found to be in a satisfactory condition. No legal proceedings had to be instituted.

Full details of the workshops and of our inspections were placed on record in accordance with the Act.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year:—

Notices of occupation of workshops received from H.M.

Inspector of Factories .. ..	21
Re Dirty Workshop .. ..	4
Re Defective Roof .. ..	1
Re Factory not in a sanitary state .. ..	1

Factories:—

No. inspected .. ..	9
No. of inspections .. ..	18

Workshops and Domestic Workshops:—

No. inspected .. ..	172
No. of inspections made .. ..	204
Notices served under Public Health Acts re sanitary defects ..	2
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash .. ..	8
No. of notices to abate overcrowding .. ..	0
No. of notices to provide means of ventilation (Sec. 7) ..	0
No. of notices re wet floors (Sec. 8) .. ..	0

Retail Bakehouses (60 in number):—

No. inspected .. ..	40
No. of inspections .. ..	55
Notices served to limewash .. ..	5
No. where sanitary arrangements improved .. ..	0



## Factory Bakehouses (6 in number):—

No. inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
No. of inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Notices to limewash	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
No. where sanitary arrangements improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

## Workplaces (Restaurant Kitchens, Stables, &amp;c.):—

No. on register	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
No. inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Notices served to limewash	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
No. of inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	19

## Sanitary Conveniences in Workshops:—

Closets were insufficient or unsuitable or defective at	..	2
---	----	---

## Home Work (Sections 107 to 115):—

The names of 45 Outworkers (or Home Workers) were received in the first half of the year and 46 in the second half.

No. of lists of outworkers received	..	..	..	..	45
No. of employers	..	..	..	..	24
No. employed in making wearing apparel	..	..	..	..	40
No. employed in furniture and upholstery work	..	..	..	..	4
No. employed in chocolates and sweetmeats	..	..	..	..	2
No. employed in household linen	..	..	..	..	1
No. of inspections	..	..	..	..	88
No. of outworkers' premises inspected	..	..	..	..	87
No. found unwholesome and occupiers ordered to cleanse	..	..	..	..	1
Work stopped because of the prevalence of infectious disease, vide Section 110	..	..	..	..	0
Names of outworkers forwarded to the Clerks of Councils in whose districts their places of employment were situated	..	..	..	..	6
No. of employers failing to send in lists	..	..	..	..	0

## SMOKE NUISANCES.

No. of chimneys of which observations were taken	..	..	6
No. of observations	..	..	9
No. of observations in which black smoke was emitted in such quantities as to be a nuisance	..	..	3
No. of notices served to abate nuisance	..	..	2

The following are the chimneys of which observations were taken :—

Yorkshire Laundries, Ltd., Peaseholme Green.  
 Joseph Terry & Sons, Ltd., Cafe, St. Helen's Square.  
 J. J. Hunt, Ltd., Brewery, Aldwark.  
 The York County Hospital, Monkgate.  
 Northern Motor Utilities, Ltd., Foss Islands.  
 The Institution, Huntington Road.

The attention of the City Surveyor has been called to the following defects :—

Condition of back roads .. .. .	1
Choked or foul street gullies .. .. .	4
Offensive smells from sewers and sewer ventilators .. .. .	4
Apparently dangerous structures .. .. .	5
Miscellaneous . . . . .	2

#### COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

No. of keepers .. .. .	13
No. of houses .. .. .	17
No. of rooms used for sleeping .. .. .	86
No. of lodgers accommodated nightly .. .. .	322
No. of applications for registration .. .. .	16
No. of inspections .. .. .	748
No. of notices to limewash .. .. .	34
No. closed or discontinued .. .. .	0

All the premises, with the exception of one, have been kept in satisfactory condition. One keeper was summoned and convicted for taking in more lodgers than the number for which the house was registered, and for using the kitchen as a bed-room.

#### HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

No. of landlords .. .. .	10
No. of houses .. .. .	41
No. of separate families (December, 1923) .. .. .	66
No. of inspections .. .. .	110
No. of notices to limewash .. .. .	82
No. closed or discontinued .. .. .	3

The premises and bedding were invariably found in a clean and satisfactory condition.



## SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

No. on register, January, 1923	..	..	..	..	..	50
No. closed or discontinued during the year	..	..	..	..	..	0
No. registered	..	..	..	..	..	31
No. licensed	..	..	..	..	..	19
No. of notifications of change of occupier	..	..	..	..	..	2
No. of inspections (day)	..	..	..	..	..	2,154
No. of notices to limewash	..	..	..	..	..	202
No. of notices to provide refuse receptacles	..	..	..	..	..	6
No. licensed during the year	..	..	..	..	..	2

During the year, two applications were received for licenses to occupy and use premises as slaughter-houses. Both of these premises had previously been registered as slaughter-houses, but were discontinued as such during the War, when the control of meat was in operation, and since have been used for other purposes. As there is a serious shortage of slaughtering accommodation in the City, both applications were acceded to, each licence to be for a period of one year.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No. on register	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
No. of inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	116
No. of notices to limewash	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
No. closed or discontinued	..	..	..	..	..	..	0

## FRIED FISH SHOPS.

Many complaints were made with respect to the nuisance arising from frying in connection with a recently-installed gas fish frier in a shop on Fulford Road. It was found that, during the process of frying, steam and smells were emitted from the apparatus owing to the unsuitable covers. Improvements were effected by providing lift-up covers over each pan, since when the complaints have ceased.

Improvements were also effected in a similar manner in connection with a fried fish shop in Hungate, otherwise the premises were found to be in a clean and satisfactory condition.

## ICE CREAM DEALERS.

The premises generally were found in a clean and satisfactory condition.

## COWSHEDS.

No. of cowsheds, January, 1923 .. .. .	33
No. discontinued since January, 1923 .. .. .	3
No. of registered keepers, December, 1923 .. .. .	20
No. of cows kept in City .. .. .	175
No. of inspections .. .. .	123
No. of notices to limewash .. .. .	42
No. of new occupiers .. .. .	2

In company with Mr. J. H. Pollock, Assistant Veterinary Inspector, many visits have been made for the purpose of examining the cows and sheds.

## DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

No. on register, January, 1923 .. .. .	109
No. discontinued since January, 1923 .. .. .	22
No. registered during the year .. .. .	26
No. of inspections .. .. .	72
No. on register, December, 1923 .. .. .	113
No. of notices requesting purveyors to register .. .. .	27

There are altogether 235 persons registered as purveyors of milk within the City. 20 of these are cowkeepers in the City.

## MILK &amp; DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

Eighteen applications to be registered as Wholesale Traders of Milk; one as Wholesale Trader and Producer of Milk; two as Producers of Milk; and 45 as Retail Purveyors of Milk have been received under the above-named Act.

All the applications from Wholesale Traders and Producers were acceded to, and, after satisfactory arrangements were made with respect to the various premises, 40 of the Retailers were registered.

## MILK SUPPLY.

I have to record that one application was made for a Supplementary Licence to sell "Grade A" milk in the City, from a milk producer residing outside the City. The necessary requirements having been complied with, the application was acceded to.

In connection with this Licence a sample of milk was obtained at a later period for bacteriological examination, and it was found that the sample contained 1,000,000 organisms per cubic centimetre, but no coliform bacillus in one-tenth cubic centimetre.



The attention of the Licensee was called to the matter, and a further sample was found to contain only 17,000 organisms per c.c., and bacilli coliform were absent from 1-100th cubic centimetre.

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To ascertain the purity of the milk sold in the City, and following our action in previous years, 33 samples were obtained and submitted for bacterial examination. Twelve were from Cowkeepers residing outside the City, but who are Purveyors in the City; three were from Cowkeepers and Purveyors residing in the City; and five from Retailers in the City. Nine samples were taken at the Fever Hospital; three at the Maternity Hospital; and one from the cows at "Fairfield" Sanatorium.

The samples were certified as follows:—Seven were bacteriologically dirty; three were moderately clean; seven were fair; five were good; five were very clean; three were clean; and three were bad samples, unfit for consumption.

With respect to the seven samples which were certified as bacteriologically dirty, and the three samples as unfit for consumption, the attention of the retailers was called, with a view to improvement in the supply. In two cases the retailer refused to accept delivery of milk from the producer, and the milk from this farm does not now come into the City. In three samples from the same producer, it was found that the milk was being contaminated from a cow in the herd which was suffering from Mastitis. The milk from this cow was stopped, improvements in the producer's methods were advocated and adopted, and four subsequent samples have been certified as of high grade quality.

All the samples were certified as free from tubercle bacilli.

There is no doubt that the taking of samples of milk for bacteriological examination, and the subsequent necessary action, has resulted in a very great improvement in the milk supply. Our experience in the cooling of milk immediately after milking, shows that the number of bacteria in the samples is considerably less than formerly, and milk is thus placed on the market with less bacteria than is required for milk of "Grade A" quality.

Leaflets were again distributed calling the attention of the milkers to the need for using care during milking, and to the distributors and retailers with a view to ensuring the supply of clean milk.

# SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The Town Clerk having reported upon a visit from an Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, who stated that the Ministry were of the opinion that not sufficient samples of milk were being taken for analysis, it was resolved by the Health Committee that more samples should be taken. The number of milk samples previously taken was in the proportion of 1·20 per 1,000 of the population.

During the year 198 samples of Food and Drugs have been procured and submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified 189 samples genuine, and nine samples adulterated (i.e., 4·54 per cent. of adulteration).

## TABLE I.—CITY OF YORK.

Nature of Sample.	Adulterated	Genuine.	Informal.	Formal.	Totals.
Milk .. .. .	9	106	29	86	115
Baking Powder .. .. .	—	4	4	—	4
Borax .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Boric Ointment .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Butter .. .. .	—	12	12	—	12
Castor Oil .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Cheese .. .. .	—	2	2	—	2
Cocoa .. .. .	—	4	4	—	4
Coffee .. .. .	—	2	2	—	2
Condensed Milk .. .. .	—	5	5	—	5
Cream .. .. .	—	10	10	—	10
Cream Cheese .. .. .	—	3	3	—	3
Glycerine .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Golden Syrup .. .. .	—	6	6	—	6
Gregory Powder .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Jam (Raspberry and Strawberry)	—	2	2	—	2
Lard .. .. .	—	4	4	—	4
Margarine .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Olive Oil .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Rice .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Sponge Cake .. .. .	—	9	9	—	9
Sweetmeats .. .. .	—	2	2	—	2
Tea .. .. .	—	4	4	—	4
Vinegar .. .. .	—	3	3	—	3
White Pepper .. .. .	—	1	1	—	1
Yeast .. .. .	—	2	2	—	2
TOTALS .. .. .	9	189	112	86	198

(For details see the Public Analyst's Report.)



TABLE II.—CITY OF YORK.

\* ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION REGARDING SAMPLES NOT  
REPORTED TO BE GENUINE.

No.	Nature of Sample and Results of Analysis.	Remarks.
2	Milk .. .. Milk .. 85·3 parts Added Water 14·7 „	Vendor convicted and fined £2 and Analyst's fee 12s. 6d. Further samples obtained from wholesaler in “course of delivery.” See Nos. 6 and 7.
6	Milk .. .. Milk .. 80·3 parts Added Water 19·7 „	Convicted and fined £5 including costs.
7	Milk .. .. Milk .. 84·7 parts Added Water 15·3 „	Convicted and fined £5 including costs. Before proceedings were taken for Nos. 6 and 7, “Appeal to Cows” samples were taken, which proved genuine.
67	Milk .. .. Deficient in Milk-Fat 6·3 per cent.	Vendor interviewed by Town Clerk and strongly cautioned.
86	Milk .. .. Deficient in Milk-Fat 5 per cent.	Further sample taken from wholesaler in “course of delivery.” See No. 88.
88	Milk .. .. Deficient in Milk-Fat 8 per cent.	Vendor interviewed by Town Clerk and cautioned.
106	Milk .. .. Deficient in Milk-Fat 48·3 per cent.	Both these samples were taken from the same wholesaler and were taken in “course of delivery” at the request of the retailer. The wholesaler was summoned, but the summons was dismissed as the two magis- trates failed to agree. A further sample obtained from the wholesaler was certified as genuine.
107	Milk .. .. Deficient in Milk-Fat 49·3 per cent.	
108	Milk .. .. Slightly deficient in Milk- Fat.	A further sample taken from the same Vendor was certified as genuine.
150	Milk .. .. Deficient in Milk-Fat 15·6 per cent.	This was an informal sample obtained from a newly calven cow at Fairfield Sanatorium. A further sample taken three days later contained 5·35 per cent. of Milk-Fat.
190	Milk .. .. Slightly deficient in Non- Fatty Solids but contained 4·31 per cent. of Milk-Fat.	Three further samples were obtained and certified as genuine.

REPORT OF ADMINISTRATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912 & 1917,  
during the year ended 31st December, 1923.

1.—Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

	(a) No. of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) No. in which preservative was reported to be present, and percentage of preservative found in each sample.
Milk .. .. .	102	Nil.
Cream .. .. .	3	Nil.

2.—Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct—

(i) Correct statements made	...	...	...	...	7
(ii) Statements incorrect	...	...	...	...	Nil
(iii) : —					

Percentage of preservative found in each sample.					Percentage stated on Statutory label.	
No. 112	..	..	0·20	per cent.	..	Not exceeding 0·4 per cent.
No. 113	..	..	0·22	„	..	Ditto.
No. 114	..	..	0·15	„	..	Ditto.
No. 115	..	..	0·19	„	..	Ditto.
No. 116	..	..	0·39	„	..	Ditto.
No. 117	..	..	0·28	„	..	Ditto.
No. 134	..	..	0·07	„	..	Ditto.

(b) Determinations made of Milk-Fat in cream sold as preserved cream—

(i) Above 35 per cent.	...	...	...	...	7
(ii) Below 35 per cent.	...	...	...	...	Nil

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V (1) and the proviso in Article V (2) of the Regulations have not been observed ... .. Nil

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken ... Nil



**3.—Thickening Substances.**

Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream.

Action taken where found ... Nil

**4.—Other Observations, if any** ... Nil

**PRESERVATIVES :—**All samples of Milk and Butter, and any articles likely to contain preservatives are examined for the same. (See Analyst's Report.)

**Informal or test samples :—**It will be seen from the tabular statement that 112 informal samples and 86 formal samples were taken during the year, all of which were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis.

Informal samples are in all cases purchased by an Agent, and if any are found adulterated, formal samples are obtained with a view to summary proceedings being taken. It has been found that the obtaining of informal samples is, on the whole, a very convenient and reliable method of estimating whether vendors are supplying genuine articles, and causes no inconvenience to the shop keeper, as, when samples are obtained formally, the latter method involves explanation as to why the sample has been purchased, the subsequent division of samples into three parts, and the sealing up of the same, which all take up a considerable amount of time.

### THE MARGARINE ACT, 1887, AND THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1899.

No. of manufacturers	...	...	...	0
No. of wholesale dealers	...	...	...	15
No. of premises on register	...	...	...	21

During the year one application was received for registration as a wholesale dealer in margarine or margarine cheese, and the application was granted and the certificate duly issued.

### BUTTER AND MARGARINE ACT, 1907.

There are no Butter-making Factories in the City.

### INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

During the year a very large number of carcasses have been inspected by the Veterinary Meat Inspector and myself. 2,154 visits of inspection have been made to the slaughter-houses.

My attention was called by various owners to the undermentioned foodstuffs which were in an unsound condition, and were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed:—

TABLE III.—CITY OF YORK.

Meat, &c.	Condition.	Meat, &c.	Condition.
Frozen Beef (24 st.) ..	.. Unsound.	Oxtail Soup (1 tin) ..	.. Unsound.
Corned Beef (13 st. 13 lbs.) ..	.. Do.	Baked Beans (1 tin) ..	.. Do.
Cooked Lunch Tongue (6 lbs.) ..	.. Do.	Fruit Salad (2 tins) ..	.. Do.
Hams (29 st.) ..	.. Do.	Tomatoes (6 tins) ..	.. Do.
Apples (9 bushels) ..	.. Do.	Apricots (12 tins) ..	.. Do.
Prawns (10 lbs.) ..	.. Do.	Peaches (21 tins) ..	.. Do.
Condensed Milk (374 tins) ..	.. Do.	Pears (27 tins) ..	.. Do.
Salmon (1 tin) ..	.. Do.	Pineapple (8 tins) ..	.. Do.
Sardines (1 tin) ..	.. Do.	Red Raspberry (2 tins) ..	.. Do.

The total weight of butchers' meat and other foodstuffs surrendered and seized during the year amounted to 1,277 stones as compared with 1,631 stones in 1922, and 1,652 stones in 1921.

TABLE IV.—CITY OF YORK.

**PARTICULARS OF SURRENDERS AND SEIZURES OF UNSOUND ANIMALS AND MEAT.**

Year.	Number of Voluntary SURRENDERS of diseased carcasses, or part carcasses, or internal organs by butchers to Chief Sanitary Inspector.		Number of SEIZURES (with subsequent destruction) of diseased carcasses, or part carcasses, or internal organs by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.		Total Surrenders and Seizures.
	Tuberculosis.	All other diseases and conditions.	Tuberculosis.	All other diseases and conditions.	
1923 ..	49	22	0	0	71

TABLE V.—CITY OF YORK.

**NUMBER AND CLASS OF ANIMAL AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS.**

	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.	Pigs.
Whole carcasses and organs..	—	5	6	4	1	5
Part do. do. ..	—	10	4	5	0	0
Organs only ..	—	6	1	2	0	0



TABLE VI.—CITY OF YORK.  
NUMBER AND CLASS OF ANIMALS AFFECTED WITH DISEASE OR  
CONDITIONS OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

Class.	No. of Animals.	Whole carcase and organs affected.	Part carcase and organs affected.	Organs only affected.
Bullocks ..	1	—	Injury	—
„ ..	1	—	—	Inflammation.
„ ..	1	—	—	Abscesses.
„ ..	1	—	—	Cirrhotic.
Heifers ..	3	Injury .. ..	—	—
Calves ..	1	Pyrexia .. ..	—	—
Pigs ..	6	Died in Transit .. ..	—	—
„ ..	1	Measles .. ..	—	—
„ ..	2	Injury .. ..	—	—
„ ..	1	—	—	Inflammation.
Sheep ..	1	Parasitic .. ..	—	—
„ ..	2	—	Pleurisy	—
Rabbits ..	1	Putrid.. ..	—	—
Total cases	22			

Whenever a request for the inspection of any carcase or any part of it is made, and the meat is found unfit for human food, a surrender note is required to be signed by the owner and the meat is forthwith taken into possession of.

All condemned meat has been destroyed by burning at the Corporation Destructor.

#### INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACT, 1920, AND THE RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACT, 1923.

Only two applications for Certificates have been made, and in both instances Certificates were issued to the effect that the premises were “not in a reasonable state of repair.”

The chief defects found were in roofs, spouts, floors, fireplaces, windows, plasterwork, coppers and dampness of walls, etc.

#### RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

During the year, 28 complaints with respect to 26 premises were received. Upon investigation, it was found the drainage at one of the premises was defective; at one, poultry and other animals were being kept in such a state as to be a nuisance; at seven, rats and mice were coming from some old adjacent buildings; at six, the sewers in the adjoining streets were defective.

at five, rats were being harboured by accumulations of refuse and the keeping of foods in uncovered receptacles; at one, rats were coming from the River Ouse; and at five there was no evidence of rats found.

The defective drains and sewers were made good, and orders made for the removal of the poultry and other animals, the refuse, and also of the dilapidated buildings.

It is the practice for the Rat Officer to keep under close supervision any premises which are reported to be infested, and the attention of the occupiers is called by leaving leaflets and giving verbal notice to the occupiers as to their liability to make their premises as rat-proof as possible, and advice given as to the most suitable poisons and methods to be used for destroying rats and mice.

With respect to the holding of a "Rat Week," from the 5th November, 1923, the Health Committee, as last year, decided again not to hold one, but, after careful consideration, it was decided that, in conjunction with the City Engineer, the Rat Officer should arrange for the extermination of rats in the sewers instead of holding a special "Rat Week."

During the period from 9th to 22nd November, 1923, baits were accordingly placed in the sewer manholes, and the situations were afterwards visited with a view to ascertaining the number of baits which had been taken.

In one district, 136 baits of "Rodine" and 116 of "Red Squills Mixture" were placed, and subsequent visits showed that 75 of "Rodine" had been taken, and only three of "Red Squills Mixture." In another district, 134 baits of "Rodine" were placed and 67 were taken; and 133 of "Red Squills Mixture," of which 57 were taken.

It will thus be seen that whereas in one district practically no "Red Squills Mixture" baits were taken, in the other district approximately the same number of each bait were taken.

#### FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1906.

In consequence of a letter received from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries that complaints had been received from the Poultry Industry as to adulteration of Sussex Ground Oats, three informal samples were obtained at the request of the Ministry, and submitted for analysis by the Agricultural Analyst, who certified one as being a mixture of about equal parts of Pea Flour, Maize Meal and Crushed Oats. The second one was certified as a mixture mainly of Ground Oats with small proportions of Maize and Barley Meals, and the third as consisting of a large proportion of Maize Meal together with Pea, Oat and Barley Meals in small amounts.



Two formal samples were afterwards obtained at the shops of two of the retailers, and these were certified as adulterated.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries were communicated with, and at my suggestion, samples were taken at the time of delivery from the wholesaler to the retailers. These samples were also found to be adulterated in a similar manner as the first three samples obtained.

As the consent of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries must be first obtained before the institution of summary proceedings, the whole of the information was submitted to the Ministry on 24th November, 1922, and it was not until 30th January, 1923, that consent was forwarded, giving barely sufficient time before the expiration of the time limit allowed by the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906.

Proceedings were instituted against the wholesaler, who satisfied the Magistrates that he was not the manufacturer, and that he sold them in good faith as Sussex Ground Oats. The cases were dismissed.

In my opinion, the procedure under the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Acts ought to be simplified, and similar provisions be made as under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, as this would shorten very considerably the length of time between the taking of the samples and the institution of summary proceedings.

#### REFUSE DEPOSITED IN PARLIAMENT STREET.

As in the previous year, complaints were made that unsound fruit was being deposited by the Stall-holders on the pavement under the stalls, and that children were in the habit of picking amongst it. By order of the Health Committee, the attention of the Stall-holders was called by a circular, that all such fruit should be deposited in boxes, so that the same could be collected by the Corporation Carts during the evening.

#### NUISANCE AT YORK GAS WORKS, FOSS BANK.

In consequence of this matter having been again complained of on several occasions, observations were made as to the noise and smoke emitted from the Works, and certain improvements were found to have taken place. The work of erecting the new vertical Retorts was still in progress, and the Directors hoped that it would be completed by the end of the year, but owing to a delay in delivery of some portion of the machinery, I find that it will be sometime in the early part of 1924 before the Retorts are in operation.

## SANITARY CONDITION OF THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS, ETC.

I previously reported that five of these premises (which are licensed for music) were under consideration as to the provision of suitable sanitary conveniences for persons of both sexes.

The works necessary to provide proper sanitary accommodation were in progress at the end of the year.

## STAFF.

I have to record that on 31st December, 1923, Mr. J. W. Beaumont, Drainage Inspector,—who had been a member of the Staff since June, 1912—left to take up an appointment as Assistant Sanitary Inspector at Batley.

In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge with many thanks, the cordial support which has been received from the Members of the Health Committee, the Medical Officer of Health, and the Staff generally.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Mrs. Councillor Crichton and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

A. E. DRUMMOND,  
Chief Sanitary Inspector.



# Copy of Public Analyst's Annual Report for the year 1923.

Public Analyst's Laboratory,  
67 Surrey Street, Sheffield,  
10th May, 1924,

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen and  
Councillors of the City of York.

My Lord Mayor, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the following report of my work as Public Analyst for the City of York during the year ending 31st December, 1923.

During the year 198 samples were submitted for analysis.

The following Table shows the nature and number respectively of the samples submitted :—

Article.	Number examined.	Article	Number examined.
Milk .. ..	115	Syrups .. ..	6
Condensed Milk .. ..	5	Vinegar .. ..	3
Cream .. ..	10	Pepper .. ..	1
Butter .. ..	12	Sweetmeats .. ..	2
Margarine .. ..	1	Jams .. ..	2
Cheese .. ..	5	Rice .. ..	1
Lard .. ..	4	Yeast .. ..	2
Tea .. ..	4	Sponge Cakes .. ..	9
Coffee .. ..	2	Baking Powders .. ..	4
Cocoa .. ..	4	Drugs .. ..	6

## MILK.

During the year 115 samples of Milk were examined, of these :—

104 samples conformed to the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901.

1 sample was slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.

1 sample was slightly deficient in Non-Fatty Solids but contained a high proportion of Milk-Fat.

6 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 5 to 49.3 per cent.

3 samples contained Added Water.

The following Table shows the monthly average composition of the Milk Samples :—

Month.	No. of Samples.	Analytical Data.	
		Milk Fat, per cent.	Non-Fatty Solids, per cent.
January .. ..	22	3.70	8.76
February .. ..	—	—	—
March .. ..	9	4.06	8.86
April .. ..	15	3.42	8.87
May .. ..	13	3.83	8.87
June .. ..	9	3.27	8.86
July .. ..	4	2.70	8.97
August .. ..	—	—	—
September .. ..	4	5.02	9.37
October .. ..	12	3.51	9.00
November .. ..	20	3.88	9.00
December . . .	7	3.90	8.91
Average for the year 1923 .. ..		3.72	8.94
Average for the year 1922 .. ..		3.36	8.87
Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901 .. ..		3.00	8.50

The following Table shows the composition of the Milk samples not complying with the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901 :—

Mark.	Analytical Data.		Remarks.
	Milk Fat, per cent.	Non-Fatty Solids, per cent.	
2	2.90	7.25	Added Water 14.7 %
6	2.46	6.82	Added Water 19.7 %
7	2.63	7.20	Added Water 15.3 %
67	2.81	8.72	Deficient in Milk-Fat 6.3 %
86	2.85	9.00	Deficient in Milk-Fat 5 %
88	2.76	8.63	Deficient in Milk-Fat 8 %
106	1.55	9.17	Deficient in Milk-Fat 48.3 %
107	1.52	9.22	Deficient in Milk-Fat 49.3 %
108	2.89	8.85	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
150	2.53	9.10	Deficient in Milk-Fat 15.6 %. In- formal.
190	4.31	8.23	Slightly deficient in Non-Fatty Solids but contained a high proportion of Milk-Fat.

All the Milk samples were free from preservatives.



## CONDENSED MILK.

Five samples of Condensed Milk were examined during the year (1 Full Cream Unsweetened, 2 Skimmed Sweetened and 2 Machine Skimmed Sweetened). Four of the samples conformed to the Regulations. One sample conformed to the Second Schedule of the Regulations as to percentage composition, but the declaration that " This tin contains the equivalent of 2 pints of Skimmed Milk " was incorrect.

## CREAM.

Ten samples of Cream were examined during the year (7 Preserved Cream and 3 Cream). The " Preserved Creams " conformed to the Regulations in containing less than 0.4 per cent. of Boric Acid, and in containing the full proportion of Milk-Fat. The three samples purchased as " Cream " were free from preservatives.

## BUTTER, MARGARINE, LARD AND CHEESE.

Twelve samples of Butter and one of Margarine were examined, and all proved to be genuine. The amount of water present varied from 10.96 to 15.54 per cent. (maximum limit 16 per cent.).

Of the twelve samples of Butter, four contained Boric Acid, added as a preservative, in the proportions of 0.10, 0.13, 0.16, and 0.17 per cent. respectively. The remaining eight samples were free from Boron preservatives.

The sample of Margarine contained 0.25 per cent. of Boric Acid.

The four samples of Lard were genuine.

The five samples of Cheese (3 Cream Cheese and 2 Ordinary Cheese) were genuine.

## RICE.

The sample of Rice was of the " faced variety " containing 0.29 per cent. of Talc. This amount is below the maximum limit, namely, 0.5 per cent., recommended in Dr. Hamill's Report to the Local Government Board.

## BAKING POWDER.

The four samples of Baking Powder consisted of Cream of Tartar, Bicarbonate of Soda and Ground Rice. They were all practically free from arsenic, alum and other objectionable impurities.

## DRUGS.

The following Drugs were submitted for analysis :—

One sample each of Boric Ointment, Gregory's Powder, Olive Oil, Glycerine, Castor Oil and Borax, and all practically conformed to the Standard of Purity, or were prepared in accordance with the directions of the British Pharmacopœia.

## PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD.

All the Milk samples were free from preservatives.

Of the twelve samples of Butter, eight were free from Boron preservatives and four contained Boric Acid.

The sample of Margarine contained 0.25 per cent. of Boric Acid.

Of the nine samples of Sponge Cakes, eight were free and one contained 0.03 per cent. of Boric Acid.

Of the two samples of Jam, one sample (Raspberry Jam) contained 0.88 grains of Salicylic Acid per pound, and the other sample was free.

None of the other samples examined call for special comment.

I am, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN EVANS, City Analyst.



## Report of the Canal Boats Inspector.

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House Navigation Offices,  
Naburn Locks, York,  
8th January, 1924.

Gentlemen,

I herewith submit my Annual Report as Inspector of Canal Boats for the City of York.

The total number of canal boats on my register on 31st December, 1923, is 275. Of these, 156 have been broken up, transferred to other districts, or are not used as dwellings, and 36 are not traceable, leaving 83 which are in use in the district. I have re-registered 1 boat which has changed ownership locally, and 5 whose certificates had been torn or lost. I have applications for registry of 5 boats which are at present registered under the Merchant Shipping Acts.

During the year ending 31st December, 1923, 84 Canal Boats were inspected, upon which there were 157 men, 18 women and 10 children.

I met with 2 boats in which the ventilation was defective, 1 boat in which the registration certificate did not identify the owners, and 1 boat in which the registration certificate was not produced. These 4 infringements were on 4 boats and were remedied after notice was given to the master or owners.

The boats inspected were mainly in good repair, and the conditions of the cabins as regards cleanliness leaves little to be desired. The cabins which are occupied by man and wife, and by permanent crews, are as a rule very clean indeed. Boats in which the crews are constantly being changed do not show the same degree of thoroughness in the cleaning of the cabins.

There has been no case of infectious disease reported during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant.

E. FEWSTER.

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